The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Condition of the Treasury—The Overland Mail Routes—Our Relations with Chili, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13.

The United States Treasury reports the amount of cash on hand subject to draft as $4,000,000.

In suspending several overland mail routes, the Post-office Department does not interfere with the great Overland Mail to California.

As the value of information, telegraphed from this city, is to be measured by its reliability, I beg to refer to my dispatch of April 27, which says: "I have reason to believe that England will decline a ratification of the Nicaraguan 'Transit' treaty until the 'Protectorate' treaty is also concluded."

The London Herald (Lord Derby's organ) of April 28 says: "Sir William Gore Ouseley has been requested to negotiate that (Transit) Treaty, and to proceed with the negotiations of a Convention relating to the Mosquito Territory. The two matters are to be considered as a whole, and a settlement on one point will not be accepted unless accompanied by a satisfactory arrangement on the other." The official information thus published in the London Herald of the [illegible] appeared two days later in the New-York Times.

Clark Mills, the American artist, is now busily engaged in casting the equestrian statue of Washington, ordered by Congress, and expects to have it completed by July next. His first casting failed, in consequence of the impure character of the copper. The head of Washington is completed, and is a fac-simile of the great original. I understand Mr. Mills feels much outraged at the President's designating the [illegible] near Georgetown as the spot upon which to place the work. Any other spot in the City would certainly have been more appropriate. Mr. Mills is also duplicating the statue of Jackson for the City of Nashville. Q.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 13.

In view of our unsettled affairs with Chili, the steamer Mississippi, returning from the East Indies, and the Lancaster, Wyoming, and Levant, on their way out, will touch at the ports of that Republic.

There is no truth in the report that Commodore Boarman is to be transferred from the New-York to the Washington Navy-yard. He will remain there.

The President has recognized George Edward Koenaker, and Frank August Hasse, the former as Consul at New-York, and the latter at Boston, for the City of Hamburg.

The Treasury receipts last week were $950,000. The amount subject to draft is nearly $7,000,000.

Reduction of Salaries in the New-York Custom-house.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11.

Secretary Cobb having made a call on each of the Collectors of Customs for a pro-rata reduction of [illegible] expenses, it is anticipated the expenses in the New-York Custom-house will be reduced upwards of one hundred thousand dollars per annum. Every employe, from Messenger up to Deputy Collector, whose services can be dispensed with, is to be discharged. The Secretary hopes to reduce the force in the New-York Collection District to the following:

[Salary table illegible.]

These officers and employees will require an annual disbursement of near eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while the present cost of the Custom-house is a fraction less than one million of dollars. Q.

The Swan Lottery Trials—Second Day.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, May 10—P. M.

At the opening of Court this morning, Judge W. W. Holt gave his decision at length, overruling on both grounds the motion made on yesterday (Monday) in the Swan Lottery cases. He decided upon the first ground that, by the definition in the Penal Code of the State, the offence for which the defendants were indicted was a "crime," being "a violation of public law, and therefore indictable." Reviewing the argument of defendants' counsel, who contended that a qui-tam action should have been brought, and not an indictment preferred, he laid down the position that such action can be brought only to recover a specific sum, and referred to the provision of the Statute of 1833, which leaves the amount of the penalty, upon conviction, within certain limits, to the discretion of the Court.

In noticing the second ground of objection, that there was no prosecutor, he held that all indictments might be founded upon a special presentment of a Grand Jury; that there was no necessity for a prosecutor, in this case; and that it did not concern the defendants to whom the penalty was paid, the sentence being that they should pay it, which was the important matter after all.

Upon both grounds, therefore, the indictment was held to be properly preferred, and the trial ordered to proceed.

The defendants are defended by Messrs. Toombs & Stephens, O. A. Lochrane, Miller & Jackson, and Snead & Walker. For the State, Attorney-General William H. Lawe.

The testimony given in to-day was very meagre, but hours and hours were consumed in discussing legal questions as to the admissibility of evidence, parol and written.

Mr. Thomas M. Turner, one of the Trustees of the Sparta Academy, was called to the stand and testified that the Trustees sold and conveyed to Mr. F. C. Barber the franchise or lottery grant which was granted by the Legislature of Georgia to the Sparta Academy, in 1833; that all the payments due on that sale had been punctually met, and that the Trustees considered that they had the legal authority to convey the said lottery grant, in order to realize the sum of money which the grant authorized them to raise; that all the Trustees were present at the sale, and the conveyance was made in good faith; a large portion of the money paid for the grant had been spent for educational purposes, and the balance on hand would be appropriated in that way.

Others of the Trustees gave in evidence, all going to show that the Trustees considered the lottery grant a valid one.

The speeches of the lawyers to-day were in favor of and against allowing the case to go to the Jury, the original papers conveying the Sparta Academy Lottery grant by the Trustees of the Academy to F. C. Barber, and the transfer of F. C. Barber to Swan, Hunt & Co. The counsel for the defence urged the inadmissibility of the evidence, while the Attorney-General opposed it.

The lawyers in this case seem well prepared, and can readily talk an hour or two on any point of it.

As to speculations about the result of the case, I will reserve them until the case is over, and then I can give them in a reliable form.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MARIETTA, OHIO.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Friday, May 13.

A fire occurred here yesterday, which destroyed twenty buildings in the business portion of the city. The principal sufferers are Nye & Hutchinson, loss $8,000, insured $3,000; Dewolfe, Wells & Co., $12,000, insured $[illegible]; S. R. Turner, $5,000, insured $3,000. The [illegible] Company of Hartford has $10,000; the Hartford Company $7,000, and the City Company of Hartford $4,000 insurance on the burned property. A large portion of the goods in the buildings was saved in a damaged condition. Several firemen and others were injured by falling buildings.

FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 13.

The new engine-house of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, on Canton-avenue, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning, with five locomotives. The fire originated from sparks from a freight engine, the fire in which had not been thoroughly extinguished. The loss on the building is about $6,000, besides from $3,000 to $5,000 on each locomotive, and $4,000 on stationary machines. The engines and house are fully insured, half each in the Baltimore Firemen's and Baltimore Insurance Companies.

PUBLIC BUILDING BURNT IN DAUPHIN CO., PA.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Friday, May 13.

Two barns attached to the State Lunatic Asylum were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $4,000.

The barn attached to the Dauphin County Poor-house was also destroyed, with twenty-five cattle, mules and horses. Henry Wolf has been arrested as the incendiary. He escaped yesterday from the Poor-house.

FIRE AT THERESA VILLAGE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Friday, May 13.

A large fire at Theresa Village last night consumed a flouring-mill, two saw-mills, a tub factory, a foundry, three machine shops, three dwelling-houses and two barns. Loss $30,000.

Masonic Visitors.

BOSTON, Friday, May 13.

The De Molay Encampment of Knight Templars, numbering between eighty and ninety, left this evening on their visit to Richmond, Va., via the Providence and Stonington route. Accessions to the company are expected at Providence. Large numbers of the Masonic brotherhood were at the depot to see the excursionists off.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, May 13.

St. John's Encampment of Knight Templars, numbering sixty-four men, accompanied by Gilmore's Band, left here this evening for Richmond, Va., via Stonington and New-York. They were joined at the depot by the De Molay Encampment of Boston, eighty strong, with Gilmore's Band.

Obituary.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR OLMSTED.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, May 13.

Professor Denison Olmsted, LL.D., expired at his residence in this City, at 4 o'clock this morning, aged 68 years. In 1825 he was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Yale College, which place he filled at the time of his death.

DEATH OF DR. FORT, ETC.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, May 13.

Dr. Tomlinson Fort, of Milledgeville, died today. He was a former member of Congress, and a distinguished medical practitioner, and was widely known and esteemed.

Wm. Lucky, a citizen of Green County, Ga., was killed by one of his negroes to-day.

DEATH OF ARCHER GIFFORD, ESQ.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, May 13.

Archer Gifford, Esq., one of the most distinguished members of the Bar of New-Jersey, died to-day.

Meeting of the Police Commissioners.

The newly organized Board met yesterday afternoon. All the Commissioners were present including the two Mayors.

In secret session, patrolman James P. Boyle, who was dismissed several months since, was reinstated and sent to the Twenty-third Precinct. Sergeant Brevoort and patrolman Masterson and C. J. Smith formerly detailed as special aids to Superintendent Tallmadge, were transferred to Ward duty.

Immediately after the transaction of the usual routine business, the doors were thrown open and Ex-Judge Beebe came in with an armful of mandamuses (874) which he threw down before the President of the Board, Mr. Stillman, and then left. These mandamuses were on behalf of the Old Municipal Police, to show cause why they should not be restored to pay and duty. Mr. Stillman then asked if there was any one present who wished to address the Board, to which invitation John C. Deveraux responded by stating that he was the counsel for James McCune, the policeman restored by the decision of the Court of Appeals, and who was dismissed by the late Board of Police.

Mr. Deveraux said that the matter was hurried through, and time was not given the defence for a proper trial of the case; and that Ex-Captain Kissner was sick at the time, and was unable to give evidence in the matter; that on behalf of Mr. McCune he wanted the case reopened, and a new trial granted.

Judge Ulshoeffer said he was unwilling to vote for granting such a request until the legal adviser of the Board, (Mr. Vanderpoel,) who had acted in the case, was properly notified, and he made a motion, which was carried, that the matter be postponed until the regular meeting on Friday, the 20th inst.

On motion of Commissioner Bailey, the Board resolved to go into a Committee of the Whole, and meet daily to consider the claims of the old police.

After some discussion in regard to the hours to be devoted to the investigation of the latter question, the Board adjourned.

Academy of Music.

"La Favorita," the best of all Operas that Donizetti ever wrote, (and his invention and felicity are alike recognized by the world,) was played here last night, with tumultuous success. A magnificent distribution was bestowed on the Opera by Mr. Strakosch, the active and liberal caterer of our present season. Mlle. Piccolomini was, of course, the centre of attraction, and her Leonora was, we must confess infinitely superior to what the public had a right to expect from a singer of her class. In the last act she was more than good; her dramatic powers shining to the best possible advantage, and with an intensity which few would have given her credit for; the lady was most ably supported by Messrs. Brignoli, Junca and Amodio—a cast almost unprecedented in this City.

To-day there will be performed "Don Pasquale," an Opera in which Piccolomini is without an equal. Mr. Strakosch, we are glad to hear, has effected an engagement with Mlle. Cortesi—a prima donna of whom report speaks most favorably, and who was announced to sing at another house under the direction of Mr. Max Maretzek.

Theatre Francaise.—To-night the celebrated play of "La Dame aux Camelias"—which we have had in every possible degree of dilution—will be played, as it was written, by the few artists of the Company, at this establishment. The cast includes all the artists of the Company, and will undoubtedly reward the patrons of the neat little French Theatre.

The Case of Glass—Note from one of the Dissenting Jurors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 10th inst., headed, "No Verdict in the case of James Glass." In that article it is said that "the one dissenting juror, who is said to be a friend of the prisoner, would prevent their agreement for whatever length of time they are locked up." I was one of the jurors in that case, and suppose the rebuke was intended for me.

It is due to truth to say, that when the jurors took their first ballot, there were seven votes for acquittal and only five for conviction.

It does not become me to say why six of them changed their minds—for myself I wish to contradict the assertion that I was a friend of the prisoner. I was and am an entire stranger to Glass, and never knew or saw him until I saw him in Court. I had, and now have, no acquaintance with any of his friends. I never spoke to either of his counsel until after the jury were discharged, and stood at the time I was called as a juror as indifferent as I stood unsworn.

My oath required me to decide the cause upon the testimony—my duty in the redemption of my oath imposed fidelity—the rule of law required the jury to give the prisoner the benefit of all reasonable doubt.

I endeavored to act conscientiously, without fear, favor or affection. As much a stranger to the prisoner as to you; and I know of no reason why I should be required to yield my conscientious convictions to those of others equally honestly entertained.

JOSEPH CAULFIELD.

Anatomical.—We refer our readers to Doctor Green's advertisement in regard to his last lecture in New-York, at the Cooper Institute, this evening. Opportunity will be afforded for everybody to witness the interesting electric experiments performed by the Doctor to illustrate the motions of the heart, circulation of the blood, &c.

The Floral Fete at Palace Garden.

HON. G. A. GROW, MEMBER OF CONGRESS, ON LAND REFORM.

The Floral Fête at Palace Garden, in aid of the Horticultural School for females, which had been interrupted by the rains of Tuesday and Wednesday, was revived on Thursday evening, in all the glory of its perfumed beauties. The announcement of a speech from Hon. Galusha A. Grow, the eloquent and popular representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, combined with the standard attractions of the Fête, drew together a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, who appeared equally delighted with the flowers, the paintings, the music, and the speech. At 8 o'clock Mr. Grow ascended the platform of the large hall of the Garden, and was introduced to the audience by Mr. Piper, who prefaced the introduction by a few remarks explanatory of the objects of the Festival, of which the readers of the Times are already familiar. He also read a note from Henry Ward Beecher, pleading prior engagements, and the inclemency of the weather, as an excuse for not speaking at the Festival on Wednesday evening, and promising to do so at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Grow then addressed the audience in an eloquent speech of about forty minutes upon the subject of land reform. He commenced with the discovery of the New World by Columbus, and traced the history of the policy pursued since that time in relation to the public lands of America. He characterized the present system of dealing with the public domain by our Government as a relic of feudalism. We had at present 1,100,000,000 acres of public lands undisposed of, and the question was what should be done with it. The whole cost to the Government of all the lands it had ever owned, including those at present undisposed of, had been in round numbers $129,000,000. It had already received from sales of public lands $168,000,000. Leaving a balance in favor of the Government of $39,000,000. So that if the Government were to give away the remainder, it could not be said that they had lost anything in their land speculations. On the contrary, they had already realized a large profit, and this profit was the result of the hard earnings of the pioneer settlers. He thought that the Government should now abandon a system that was contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and contrary to the best interests of the people. It was time to return to the good policy adopted by our Puritan fathers when they landed at Plymouth, and distribute the land equally among the actual settlers. Again, under the present system, the settler rarely got the land even at the Government price, but speculators intervened between him and the Government. This was the worst feature of the present system; it opened the door to grasping and extravagant land monopoly—a gigantic evil, whose blighting influence was painfully apparent in the present condition and past history of Great Britain. It was often urged that the principles of the land reformers were leveling and agrarian. So are all new principles in the eyes of conservatives when they are first announced. So were the principles of Christ to the Jews, and the principles of the Declaration of Independence to the monarchists of Europe. The history of this country ever since that Declaration had been one of continued social leveling. Again, there were others who opposed land reform because it deprived the Government of $1 25 per acre for its land. But what was gained to the Government in this way was a loss to the people, and in this country the interests of the people are to be consulted first of all. The wealth of a country consisted, not in the amount of money received into its coffers, but in the prosperity and happiness of its people. The greatest and the richest country was that which presented the greatest number of happy firesides; and the best way to make a contented, virtuous, and moral people, was to give them homes. Give a man a hearthstone and he will soon surround it with household gods. A contented and prosperous rural population was the bulwark of a nation. It was the source of virtue in time of peace, and the surest and most reliable defence in time of war. The decay of Italian liberty, and the decline of its prosperity, was due to its mistaken policy with regard to the agricultural interests. Had the laws of the Gracchi been adopted, its star of empire would still shine where the ivy entwines its broken columns, and its blooming campagna would yet blossom where fester its Pontine Marshes. Let us then favor a policy that shall increase the number, and dignify the character, of the tillers of the soil.

Mr. Grow continued at length to urge the importance of providing the landless with a home, as being the wisest policy the Government can pursue, besides being an act of justice to the pioneers of the soil. He concluded his remarks as follows:

But I am admonished by the lateness of the hour not to trespass longer on your patience; an admonition that I most cheerfully heed with a closing word relative to the enterprise that now makes this place a festive scene—an enterprise originating in the generous impulses of a benevolent body of your City, and if it prove successful, that will, in its beneficence, reach far into the future.

But how can there be any doubt of its ultimate success under its present auspices; for the sure resting-place for the fulcrum of the lever that moves the world is woman's heart. Last at the cross and first at the sepulchre is not only emblematic of woman's nature, but is typical of her mission on earth. Like guardian spirits, she watches through sleepless vigils over man's earliest existence, guards and protects the helplessness of childhood, lightens the cares and sorrows of riper years, soothes the pangs of the dying pillow, and closes the glazed eyes in death, and then strews the tomb with flowers bedewed with affection's holiest tears.

In behalf of the poor and friendless of such a class, benevolence, through its chosen patrons, now appeals to the public sympathies. It is befitting that any effort to elevate woman, or ameliorate her condition, should find its pioneers in the land which her aid and encouragement gave to civilization.

The enterprise which at this time has brought you together needs no words of praise. A bare statement of its object, "A School for Orphan Poor Girls," is its best commendation. With the doors of almost every honorable means for obtaining a livelihood closed by public opinion against woman, what utter desolation and despair must chill the heart of a poor orphan girl in the streets of a crowded city! The humane must therefore hail this enterprise as the harbinger of a better day—as the angel to open, in part at least, the prison-doors of woman's exclusion from the pursuits of life suited to her tastes and capacities.

She may not be fitted for felling the forest, expelling the savage and the wild beast, to open in the wilderness a pathway for science, or for smoothing off the more rugged obstacles of nature to an advancing civilization; yet why exclude her from the pursuits in life, of head or hand, for which she is fitted by natural endowment, at such remunerating prices as are now received by those who perform them? Why confine woman's labor to the cleaning of pots and kettles, at a shilling a day, or the making of shirts at a sixpence apiece—

"Sewing, with a double thread,
A shroud as well as a shirt,"

and thus force her to the dread alternative of starvation or dishonor?—

When an acorn or a seed, in the vegetable kingdom, falls to the earth and decays, for want of care, it is easy to calculate the loss. But when a soul dies, or a human intellect perishes, for the want of culture, there is no arithmetic that can compute the loss for time or eternity. And childhood is the seed-time of human harvests.

"A pebble in the streamlet scant
Has changed the course of many a river,
A dewdrop on the baby plant
Has warped the giant oak forever."

If he who makes two spears of grass grow where but one grew before, is a benefactor of the race, what shall be said of those who make the human heart a fertile field of affections and sympathies from a barren waste of vice and crime with its brambles of untold miseries and woes.

The paths of glory no longer lead over smoking towns and crimsoned fields—"Peace has its victories no less renowned than those of war." And the noblest of them all is to soothe the broken-hearted, dry the tears of woe, raise the fallen from their degradation, and alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate in their pathway to the tomb.

At the close of Mr. Grow's remarks, resolutions were read and adopted approving of the sentiments of the speaker, and eulogizing him for the firm stand he had taken and the able manner in which he had supported the principles of land reform in the Congress of the United States.

Poor Orphan Girls.

ADDRESS BY REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.

Pleasant weather came at last, and the managers of the Horticultural Festival were last night rewarded for their pains in so tastefully decorating Palace Garden Hall. Robertson's Band contributed not a little to the pleasure of the evening. The hall was densely filled, every available sitting or standing place having been occupied long before the exercises commenced.

The speaker, after being presented to the audience, announced that when engaged to speak, this evening, he had been allowed much latitude in what he might say, but he should not take much longitude. The theme was before the audience. Music, painting, sculpture, eloquence, all the Fine Arts, are never so great as when they become humanities. God's flowers, that decorated the scene, spoke a universal benevolence, and told us that we should care for His poor, who are too often trampled beneath our hurrying feet.

The object of this charity was to instruct poor orphan girls. Poor orphan girls!—said the speaker—What three words in the English language tell so sad a story! These, then, shall be my theme. Philosophers and poets could discourse upon the blessings of poverty, but it is a different thing when they come to speak of abject poverty. The Scriptures spoke of the beneficial effects of poverty, but never of abject poverty. It was an evil, a great evil, and we should welcome any institution that proposed to alleviate it. Homeless poverty is often spoken of, but within walls there is an amount of Christian endurance and patience that never meets our eyes. Dr. Chapin believed that if all the homeless poor in this City—this evil City, as some are fond of calling it,—were to march in sorrowful procession on Broadway, there would be humanity enough here to care for every sufferer. But what should be thought of that poverty that is within walls? Think God, he said, there are those of them who fight bravely and endure patiently, and God, in making up his jewels, will abundantly reward them. The speaker would not call poverty itself a vice, but only as regards its influence upon the young. The statement had been made that the average length of infant life was less in this City than in any city of modern time. Thousands of children could not but grow up in poverty unless God himself should interpose, and we should consider poverty in reference to the young. When we think of how many children are pitched into this whirlpool of vice by their wicked parents, we should think of the hopelessness of children as well as of their exposure. It was a great thing to look upon the first word engraved upon this institution, but what should be said when we considered the second, orphan children. In a father's manhood and a mother's prayers there was some hope for them, but when they were gone, what could be said? Did God ever speak more eloquently from the text "Feed my lambs" than he did in poor orphan girls? Poor orphan girls opened another point, that with all their sufferings there came up the noblest ideas of the age,—a throwing open a larger sphere for woman's work. Dr. Chapin was sorry to think that this should arouse in some minds unhappy prejudices. Some could not hear of this without associating it with Woman's Rights. Of the latter, said the speaker, I prefer not to speak here. There are plenty of others to take care of it, and plenty of women too. And the question must be met, and not as it has heretofore been, by ridicule and ribaldry. Some he noticed were afraid of discussion, but he was not. He believed that God ruled the world, and not the Devil. Some, by way of example, feared that marriage would be annulled by discussion. He would as soon think of the passengers tearing up a vessel because some of them were sea-sick. Some feared that this enlarging of woman's sphere of action would break up our homes, but God would take care of that. Woman could never be torn away from her duties as a sister, wife and mother. Therefore, if woman's rights should come up we ought to discuss them, but it did not come up to-night, only woman's necessity. More work, better paid work, woman must have or die, and it was for the people to settle the question by benevolence toward philanthropic institutions. That a woman should be paid two cents for making a cap and five for making a shirt, was an impudent sin. Such a man, the speaker thought, ought to be sewed up so tight in one of those shirts that he could not get out of it, and then pricked with needles all the way from the High Bridge to the Battery. That low wages was the great cause of crime in this City everybody knew. These evils could not be removed at once in a day. He did not believe in a sponge that was going to wipe out all the evils of humanity. Still less did he agree with those who refused to do anything unless all could be at once accomplished. If but one poor orphan girl is rescued from exposure, and placed in a safe and comfortable position, it was worth all that New-York has done or can do for years. Some would sarcastically suggest that woman set in the Garden of Eden was the cause of all evil. But this institution was going to supply a homeopathic remedy. In concluding, the eloquent speaker said that this was a fit day for such a theme when all the hill-slopes were smiling in sunshine, and our country was at peace. What a thought was the last! He then drew a comparison between Europe to-day and America. God had kept us in peace so long that we might do something for humanity. Every work of humanity is American. Strike your drums, old despots; roll along your cannons over the graves of your celebrated dead. That's your work, but it is ours to serve humanity. Remember that institutions of bounty belong to this country, and they shall endure when your ancient empires are crumbled into dust.

After this eloquent peroration Dr. Chapin sat down amid loud applause. Carl Formes then gave the audience some of his choice morceaux, which were received as his always are. An unexpected pleasure but none the less acceptable for that reason. The great basso was never in better voice, and the occasion seemed to lend a charm to his volunteer efforts. After the oration and music there was a fine display of fireworks. To-night there will be a grand concert in which all the great pianists of America, Mr. Mills, Mr. Heymann and Mr. Wm. Mason will assist.

The Tract Society Correspondence—Letters from the Rev. R. S. Cook and Daniel Lord, Esq.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 9, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The readers of my response to the note of Messrs. Daniel Lord, Hiram Ketchum, Wm. H. Aspinwall, James Brown, Gardner C. Bronson and others, published in the Times of the 30th ultimo, must have observed that I carefully avoided all personalities. The journal whose columns have groaned for years with attacks against the Institution I sought to vindicate, and against its humble defender, was not so much as named in my letter. In these circumstances, I cannot but think that it would have been as well for the Editors to have met the facts and arguments before them, or to have acknowledged their own errors, as to have indulged in unworthy personalities, or to have assailed the gentlemen who called upon me to discharge a public duty to a Christian charity. They have chosen the latter alternative—as the most "economical," and I leave them to their characteristic employment.

But it is due to the Christian gentlemen involved with me in the rude dealing of "Impersonal" Editors, that gratuitous suspicions affecting their good name should be dispelled. With this view, I respectfully ask the insertion of the accompanying note from Daniel Lord, Esq., with the extract effectually refuted by it. Yours truly, R. S. C.

From the Independent, May 5.

[The editors publish the note of Messrs. Lord, Ketchum, Aspinwall and others, and say:]

"These are most respectable names, and we do not well see how Mr. Cook could decline to respond to such a call. We suspect, however, that the call did not originate spontaneously with the gentlemen who have signed it, but that a draft of this letter, prepared a friendly, was submitted to them for their signatures, and those signatures were given with that easy grace with which many good men permit their names to be used upon demand. We venture to doubt whether the idea of again appearing before the public as the champion of the Tract Administration was first suggested to the mind of Mr. Cook by the delicate flatteries and imposing signatures of this epistle. We have too much respect for the signers of this letter, as Christian gentlemen, to believe that they would characterize a calm discussion of the financial policy of the Tract Administration, by a Director of the Society, as 'attacks upon the institution,'" &c., &c.

Note from Daniel Lord, Esq.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1859.

The Rev. Mr. R. S. Cook—Dear Sir: I have read the article in the Independent, of yesterday, to which you call my attention.

The letter subscribed by some friends and myself and published in it, (the Independent,) was the original draft, written by me at the instance of several of the gentlemen whose names are subscribed to it. It was written after a careful perusal of six letters in the name of Dr. Patton to Judge Williams, as published in the Independent. On reading them, it struck me that the errors of those letters were palpable, in two general assumptions.

1. They assumed for comparison the price of publications as delivered by the London Society to bookvenders, with the cost of publications of the American Society to the ultimate recipients, thus dropping in the former case the book-venders' profit, which was a real expense of circulation before they reached the final recipient.

2. They assumed that a plan of circulation framed on the condition of England, with abundant modes of small traffic in books, in a very populous trading country, was fitly to be compared with a plan for a country like ours, the population of which is thin in the parts to be penetrated, and having no extensive channels for the sale of publications of this kind.

We could not but consider the letters of Dr. Patton "attacks on the system of the American Tract Society," and also considered them as "founded in error." My own judgment is, that your letter fully refutes the errors and repels the attacks.

Your obedient servant,
DANIEL LORD.

Jean Bosquet at Sing Sing.—The Italian "man-monster," as he has been designated, Jean Bosquet, who killed the boy Marino Sanchi, and subsequently stabbed a fellow-prisoner seventeen times with a fork, was sentenced, as has been already stated, one week since, by Judge Davies, to hard labor for life in the State Prison, on his own plea of manslaughter in the first degree, the indictment against him being for murder. He was removed to that prison on Saturday, and already has commenced to exhibit his propensities by attacking a prisoner and beating him severely. Luckily, he had no weapon at hand to do a fatal injury. He is now securely confined, and particular care will be taken of him in future.

Horse Attacked by Hydrophobia.—A horse belonging to Mr. J. Vinor, No. 214 West Twentieth-street, was attacked yesterday with hydrophobia. He broke loose from his stable, and in the effort to capture him, Mr. Vinor and another man were both bitten. Finally the horse was shot. A few weeks since a dog belonging to Mr. Vinor was seized with hydrophobia and died. Previous to his death the dog bit the horse.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

OPENING OF THE GREAT CAMPAIGN.

Letter from the Scene of the Conflict—March of the French Army into Sardinia.

Brutalities of Austria in its Italian Provinces.

Turin and Lyons—The Passage of the Mont Cenis—Enthusiasm of the Italians in the War—Ninety Thousand French Troops in Sardinia by the First of May.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LYONS, Thursday, April 28, 1859.

All the various grades of French officers, from a Marshal of France to the lowest subaltern, and of every conceivable corps, may now be seen in the streets of Lyons, preparing to follow the army already marched over the Mont Cenis Pass. Already fifty thousand men are on their way, but it is not supposed that they can be ready to meet the Austrian forces sooner than Monday, although it is believed here that war has actually commenced. When I wrote to you on Saturday last, from Turin, the ultimatum of Austria had been received by the King, and I informed you that war was inevitable.

The Parliament of Sardinia met on Monday at noon, and, after an adjournment to 3 o'clock of the same day, granted, by acclamation, the proposition made by the Prime Minister to convey all legislative powers to King Victor Emanuel. I have seldom seen a finer looking body than composed that Assembly. They were men of substance, intelligence and spirit, who firmly decided to resist the aggressions of Austria with all the power of the kingdom.

The road over Mont Cenis is macadamized throughout its whole extent, and is wide and in perfect order, consisting of easy grades. On the top of the mountain there was much snow, but most of it was removed from the road—a work of great labor, as the cuts in some places were ten feet deep, and the snow so compact that its sides were perpendicular. The diligence was several hours in passing through this region of snow, and it was snowing at the time, and extremely cold. On Monday and Tuesday of this week it rained hard on the west side of the mountain, and it was feared that the passage of troops was impeded by fresh snows. The journey over the pass is no pleasant affair, even to one who occupied the protected seats of a comfortable diligence—such was my fortunate position—what must it be to soldiers on foot, wet with severe rains, and incumbered with knapsack and arms.

The pass is 6,825 feet high—nearly 300 feet higher than the famous Simplon pass. That of the great St. Bernard, over which Napoleon conducted his army before any road had been formed, is 8200 feet. The easy grades of the Mont Cenis road, and the protection furnished by granite posts on its exterior, within seven or eight feet of each other—firmly planted in the earth, and about four feet high—indicate that a principal object in thus forming it, was the easy and safe hauling of cannon and baggage over the line. I walked for miles over the road, in the ascent from the Sardinian side, and carefully observed its construction. The engineering difficulties were immense, but they have been overcome with such skill, that the ascent is uniform and easy in every part. Occasionally a level place is left to afford relief to horses from the wearisomeness of a steady pull. I noticed that the marks of the drill used in blasting were nearly obliterated, the effect of long continued exposure to severe storms, and the character of the rock, which is a soft limestone. It may be, if the history of the road shall ever be lost, that future antiquarians may contend from the obliteration of all signs of blasting, that at least no great difficulties were encountered in the construction, even if they do not insist that it was formed on a natural bed. One is struck with wonder that such a great work, over high mountains, should have been formed and finished on a line exceeding fifty miles, so completely that it exceeds in excellence any road I know of in the United States, whether public or private, and long or short. It is kept in high order, and is descended on a brisk trot, with entire safety.

It seemed most appropriate, as this great road was the work of the elder Napoleon, that the representative of his name should distinguish himself by using it for the march of a great army aimed at the same power which Napoleon successfully encountered soon after crossing the Swiss Alps.

Public sympathy, now that Austria has taken the initiative, will follow the French army in its march, and be keenly interested for its success. The elder officers of the French army, however, I learn, are by no means gratified at the prospect before them. Marshal Castellane, the friend of both Napoleons, is of this mind. He is to remain here in command of Lyons. Marshal Canrobert, on his way to the Alps, is just now confined to his bed at the hotel in this place, with a sort of tumor on one of his legs. All day long, in front of the Hotel de Ville, I have seen a large crowd of people, blouses and others, all eager to hail the Emperor on his expected arrival. When I left Turin the Sardinian Government relied fully upon the ability of their army to harass and check the Austrian advance till the arrival of the French should enable them in their turn to assume the offensive. The Sardinian effective force, actually on foot, and independent of the volunteers flowing in from all parts of Italy, amounts, as I learned by the most particular inquiries, to about 70,000 men. Had the Austrian Emperor been allowed to act on his own judgment, and attack Sardinia a month ago, he might have gained his first campaign. The cautious diplomats have delayed the war just long enough to give his adversaries time to secure the outbreak of all Italy, and the near coöperation of France. When I left Turin, on the 25th, there were forty thousand French troops at Genoa, and the artillery, now on its way over the Mont Cenis will find fifty thousand more at Susa, in possession of the Turin Railroad.

Garibaldi, with a free corps of 11,000 Italian volunteers, most of them soldiers of the war of 1848-'49, is posted within two hours of Turin, on the line of defence of the Po.

The steamers and trains, from Civita Vecchia all the way to this place, I have found filled with recruits. As we steamed into Leghorn we passed a steamer, bound out for Genoa, with 600 Tuscan soldiers on board, departing in the midst of the wildest popular tumult of cheers and cries. Our own steamer, the Pausilippo, took on when we left as many as we could possibly stow away, soldierly-looking fellows, and evidently "full of fight." The train from Genoa to Turin was crowded with these volunteers, and at every station the people assembled in crowds, with cries of "Viva l'Italia," "Viva Francia," and shouts for Victor Emanuel and Napoleon.

The Italian question seems to me to be fast growing into such proportions, that all the diplomats of Europe cannot deal with it. The people are inflamed with the hope of finally ejecting Austria from the Peninsula; and are bent upon founding an Italian Confederation strong enough to rescue Italy from the state to which misgovernment has reduced her. The House of Hapsburg is treated as it deserves to be, and merits all the ruin that can possibly overtake it.

When I passed Alessandria, we observed new and extensive fieldworks going on outside of its formidable fortifications, and large bodies of troops maneuvring in all directions. The rapidity and spirit with which both the French and the Sardinians have for the last ten days pushed on their preparations for war, are little less than amazing, and to an American intensely interesting.

As for this place, you would never imagine it to be a great manufacturing city. Its streets are become one great camp and parade-ground. Bugles and trumpets are sounding in all directions, and a deafening roll of drums under my windows at this moment makes it useless for me to try to write any more. G. B. B.

Reception of the French Troops in Piedmont.

Correspondence of the Constitutionnel.

CHAMBERY, (Piedmont,) April 30, 1859.

For two days past the rumor of the approaching arrival of the French troops in this city has been circulated. Yesterday morning an extraordinary excitement was observable. To the credit of the population, let me say, opinions were all merged in a single sentiment: in favor of France, and the triumph of the Franco-Sardinian army. Thus every one was animated with the desire to greet upon their passage those gallant soldiers, who have won the admiration of the entire world. Some of the old inhabitants, who remembered the first republic and the first empire, say that at the approach of the old "Army of Italy" the enthusiasm was not more demonstrative.

It was known that the first detachment would pass through the city towards noon. At 9 o'clock the population hastened to occupy every practicable point of observation around the depot. The left side of the railroad forms, at this place, a species of amphitheatre, bounded by numerous houses. They were crowded with spectators. The surrounding country supplied its contingent. Neither a report that the order of march having been countermanded, nor the most penetrating of rains, could repress the ardor or the curiosity of the multitude. At 11½ A. M. the dépôt-gates were opened to the privileged public, which consisted of all the authorities, the magistracy, the bar, and the various notabilities of the neighborhood. Old soldiers of the first empire were to be seen there, decorated with the Saint Helena medal. Among them that old friend of Surgeon-Major-in-Chief Baron Larrey, Chevalier Louis Dumesnil, formerly Surgeon-Major of one of the regiments of the Imperial Guard, and Chevalier Vereau, Major of the National Guard, of Chambery.

Presently after, the band of the militia was stationed. Hours and minutes elapsed. At last, at 1 o'clock, the sound of the steam-whistle was heard; the locomotive which has come from Culoz with the velocity of flight pauses; there are thirty cars in the train. They contain the Chasseurs de Vincennes of the Nineteenth Battalion, and several companies of the Forty-third of the Line. The whole body of spectators uncovers. The soldiers show themselves at the gates. The air resounds with prodigious acclamations. "Vive la France!" "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive le Roi!" "Vivent les Chasseurs de Vincennes!" "Vive the Forty-third of the Line!" At this moment the air Partant pour la Syrie mixes with the noisy welcome.

At the end of ten minutes the train resumes its way to Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne, where a reception no less ardent awaits it. At 2:30 P. M. it enters that city. The Syndic, his adjunct, and the several authorities, with the Bishop, Monseigneur Vibert, accompanied by two priests, hasten to greet the brave soldiers, who appear charmed with this welcome of a people who, more than once since 1815, has yearned towards France.

Every three hours new transport trains pass through Chambery. The railroad management has suspended some days four or five of the regular arrivals and departures of trains.

The enthusiasm is no less expressive on the part of Montmelian, through which marched the troops, which, for a week past, have been stationed at Grenoble and its neighborhood.

To-day new troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery are passing through in express trains every three hours.

A Chapter in the History of the Austrian Reign of Terror in Italy.

Military Executions upon Frivolous Charges, and Without Trial—Women Bastinadoed—Fifty Thousand Fugitives in Exile.

That wrongs of a people's must indeed be intolerable when they justify a levée en masse of christendom to correct them. The wrongs of Italy are admitted by all the neighboring nations to be of this aggravated character; so aggravated, indeed, that the two most absolute powers of Europe are offended at the spectacle, and, in the name of civilization, demand that they be redressed. They have deemed war, that next to the worst of evils, to be the only alternative of a refusal; and the result is, that the entire European continent trembles beneath the tread of armed multitudes, hastening hither and thither in anxious anticipation of a conflict.

The indictment which should fully set forth each crime of the Austrian Government in its dealings with the Italian people, would exceed the collective rolls of the Alexandrian library in length. The thousands obliged to abandon home, friends, house and lands, and save their lives by self-banishment; the thousands who have died by the rope or the bullet, without trial and without hearing, for offences of which elsewhere law takes no cognizance; the multitudes who starve yearly under the exactions of the Austrian tax-gatherers, demanding the bulk of their difficult earnings; the households, without number, whose young men have been torn away to serve in the far-off Carpathian region; all these are distressed witnesses to the enormity of the evil, which the Holy Alliance and the after advances of the Austrians, have fastened upon a helpless people. The number who, after the events of 1848, became hopeless fugitives from Italy, is reckoned moderately at 50,000. At least 15,000 have perished miserably, upon the scaffold or kneeling before the muskets of Austrian musketry, since the victory of Novara rendered the pretense of fear and insecurity an audacious falsehood. Delicate women have been dragged into the public squares, in sight of friends and strangers, bared to the waist, and lashed, until the subsequent application of ice could alone save the mangled flesh from mortification. Old men, of exemplary lives wholly unconscious of offence, and without a hearing, have been suddenly seized and shot. Of the innumerable instances of such deeds as these, we select a few to show what is the actual type of the tyranny under which Italy has been for the last forty years groaning. The facts may be gathered from Austrian official publications, from correspondents of Piedmontese newspapers, and from the works of Ricciardi and others, who have written the recent History of Italy. Without recurring to the merciless proscriptions of 1820, 1821 and 1831, we present, in chronological order, from the mighty catalogue which begins Aug. 6, 1848, when the Austrians reëntered Milan, a few instances by no means the most flagrant. A mighty catalogue, indeed, for in the course of the twelve months following the date we have selected, 961 capital sentences were passed and executed in Lombardy, while the summary executions, regardless of legal forms, far exceeded that number:

A YOUTH BEATEN TO DEATH.

(Letter from Milan, Sept. 7, 1848.)

"Martial law supplies us with an execution nearly every day. When in view of the entire innocence or extreme youth of the party the penalty of death is not awarded, it is replaced by the bastinado. The latter punishment is applied to all those who are detected with a velvet coat, an Hernani hat, a suspected cravat, &c., &c. The infliction of sixty strokes is certainly fatal, while few outlive the fortieth. The son of the Steward of the Councillor Rampini, not having attained the legal age which justified his being shot beside his father and elder brother, and yet being devoted to the same fate, received sixteen blows of the baton beneath which he died."

HIDING A BAYONET—AN OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

Joseph Bartolai alias Gambara, a native of Milan, aged 25 years, a Catholic, married, and without children, a fruit dealer, was arrested on the night of the 3d or 4th inst. In the search which accompanied the arrest, a bayonet was found concealed in the straw of his bed.

Brought before the Military Commission, the said Bartolaia was declared guilty of the crime of insurrection, and breach of the order of Sept. 24, of this military command, and as such has been condemned to death and shot.

Milan, Oct. 7, 1848.

The Lieutenant-Marshal Governor,

COUNT F. WIMPFEN.

VICTIMS OF AUSTRIAN TRAPS.

(Letter from Milan, Oct. 24, 1848.)

"You have already read, in the Gazette de Milan the sentence upon three fathers of families here who have been shot for having responded to the advances of three sbirri (police) disguised as Hungarian soldiers, and for having endeavored to inspire them with more friendly feelings toward our country. They were condemned for 'the crime of secret enlistment,' or, as the notice of judgment reads, 'for having sought to induce Imperial soldiers to enter a foreign service.' The families left by these men numbered seventeen children."

SUMMARY EXECUTION OF PRIESTS.

MANTUA, Nov. 21, 1848.

"You know that a month ago the Abbé Polzina was shot at Brescia, in his cassock. I have to inform you that they have just now shot another Priest at this place for having spoken too freely in his pulpit. He had hardly descended the stairs, when he was seized, brought to Mantua, and without judgment shot in his surplice, stole, &c. He belonged to Gonzaga, and it was there he preached."

ATROCITIES AT COMO.

COMO, Nov. 30, 1848.

"It would be too long and too sorrowful a task to relate all the monstrous acts which have been perpetrated in this province. Forced contributions, insults, arbitrary arrests, thefts, robberies, violation, sacrilege, are the order of the day. As an instance, they have just shot Joseph Masciazzi and Antonio Cerchi; the first-named for having given a glass of brandy, as a sign of sympathy, to two soldiers, who, in a coffee-house, had shouted, Viva Hungary, Viva Italy! The second was seized by a troop of soldiers entering Argegno, in the act of throwing into the torrent a pistol without a lock and a bayonet, which had remained unobserved in his shop—that of a cabinet-maker—and was, for this, executed. Pietro Rossi, an inn-keeper of Como, has also been sentenced to be shot, for having offered to sell a soldier a citizen's dress. The three unfortunates were condemned without a hearing; and only learned their approaching fate from the priest sent to attend them, who was bidden to deny them the eucharist."

A YOUTH SHOT FOR DEFENDING HIS MOTHER'S HONOR.

From the Turin Concordia, Jan. 3, 1849.

At Massa, in the Venetian States, the fiscal agent, one Cambiasi, having concealed a large sum of money to escape the enormous taxes which succeed each other so incessantly, begged the presence of a company of soldiers to protect him. Six hundred men were sent, who installed themselves in the houses of the villagers, and took possession of all the wine, provisions and fuel they could find. Their insolence and their assaults upon the women were continual. A young man returning home, and finding his mother struggling in the grasp of two infamous subalterns, seized a knife and attacked one of the pair. The outcry brought several soldiers to the spot; the young man was overpowered by numbers, and bound with cords. The leading people of the country interposed in his behalf vainly. During the night, the young

men, the communal councillors, the physicians, and other persons, were taken to Padua, surrounded during the journey by Austrian troops. For several days he was subjected to torture; and on the 20th December, 1853, he was shot. His fellow-countrymen were obliged to attend the execution, kneeling on the ground.

WANTON TRICKS TO INVEIGLE THE UNOFFENDING.

A farmer's family residing near San-Benedetto, a large town in the Province of Mantua, was suspected of having concealed weapons. The military authority might very easily have obliged them to be delivered up, but that did not suit them. One night some agents of the police, disguised as robbers, attacked the house, as if with the intention of plundering it. The proprietors defended themselves with the weapons, which doubtless had been preserved for just such an emergency. A patrol, in ambush close at hand, came up, and allowing the pretended robbers to escape, led the farmers away, and forthwith shot them as detainers of arms.—*Turin paper.*

A BUTCHER PUT TO DEATH FOR HAVING THE IMPLEMENTS OF HIS TRADE WITH HIM.

From the Turin Concordia, Feb. 1, 1849. [illegible]

At Brescia, a butcher was sent for without the walls, to kill and dress a bullock, and went to the job, taking with him his necessary tools, the axe, the saw, the knife, &c. Upon his return, he fell in with a patrol, and was arrested; there happened to be no one at hand to identify him; in vain he urged that there was no prohibition against a mechanic carrying with him the implements of his business. He was condemned and shot.

AN EDICT WORTHY OF NERO.

A rescript emanating from the superior military authority of Verona, declares the proprietors, in every town responsible for every revolutionary handbill placarded on the walls of their houses, and threatens them with the severest penalties.

PENALTIES FOR SINGING REVOLUTIONARY SONGS, &C.—OFFICIAL.

Louis Cassana, aged 21 years, and Salvator Ferrari, aged 17 years, both natives of Campusterlingo, were arrested in said village on the night of the 24th or 25th of February, by a patrol of *gendarmes*, for singing revolutionary and insulting songs. Each of them has been punished by 20 strokes of the rod.

At the same time, yesterday, Francis Gasco, of Lodi, received 12 strokes of the rod for endeavoring to persuade some hussars to sell him oats.

Two days after, in the same town of Lodi, a commissioner of the place, abused by an officer, was unable to restrain some angry words in reply. He was condemned to 60 blows of the rod, but expired at the fiftieth, a number which few survive.

The Military Command, TORUK, Colonel.
Lodi, Feb. 26, 1849.

OTHER VICTIMS OF OFFICIAL CRAFT.

MILAN, March 5, 1849.

You are aware that on the 2d inst., two jewelers, the unhappy Zaccheo and Piacentini, were shot at this place, the victims of the military terrorism which rules the country. It is now confirmed that 100 florins' reward were paid to the wretched Hungarian soldiers and others, who, under pretence of wishing to desert, induced one of our fellow-citizens to furnish them with clothes and aid. It was into a snare of this horrible kind the two jewelers fell.

CONCEALMENT OF ARMS—AN OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

John Perin, the son of Antony, and a native of Costalunga, district of San Bonifacio, Province of Verona, aged 31, Catholic, married, childless, a farmer, was arrested at his own house by a detachment of police-guards, on the night of the 8th July inst., and found to have detained a fowling-piece and two military cloaks. Having been brought this day before summary military justice, *for possessing this weapon*, agreeably to the decrees of September 26, 1848, and of March 10, of this year, of his Excellency Marshal Count Radetzky, *he has been condemned*, beside the confiscation of the weapon, to death, and has been shot.

Command of the Place of Verona,
GHERARDI, Lieut. Field-Marshal.
July 25, 1849.

A TRAGEDY AT MILAN—AN AUSTRIAN COURTESAN INSULTED—WOMAN-WHIPPING.

On the 18th of August, 1849, the anniversary of the Emperor's birthday, a *fête* always celebrated by the Austrians with extreme splendor, to which they forced the citizens to contribute, there were heard from the immense throng at all times frequenting the principal thoroughfares of Milan, a few subdued hisses, evidently directed at an Austrian flag which a courtesan named Olivari, known to be a favorite with the Austrian officers, had suspended from her balcony. At the sound of these hisses, several patrols, and a large number of officers, who, by a suspicious coincidence, happened to be on the outskirts of the group in front of the *Café del Mezzo*, hastened forward, seized all the passengers upon whom they could lay hands, and took them to the Castle, where a Military Commission, which was instantly summoned, proceeded to the examination of the captives. The public functionaries and the foreigners were dismissed—the residue retained. The rest of the story the Austrian organ, the *Official Gazette*, of Milan, (Aug. 21, 1849,) may tell:

"*The 18th of this month was set apart as the anniversary* of the birth of His Majesty, and the previous evening some evil-designing persons had circulated and placarded in the city advice to the people not to participate in the festivity.

From the dawn of day several salvos of artillery were fired; a proclamation of Field-Marshal Radetzky announced an amnesty to political prisoners, and the day previous a pardon had been published for those who compromised in the recent revolution, had fled to foreign countries. The amnesty had but few exceptions.

Notwithstanding this, the enemies of public order, acting with the blackest ingratitude, so manœuvred that a large number of citizens, of all classes, participated in a scandalous and disorderly demonstration. In a part of the city the name of His Majesty and the imperial colors were insulted, the military hooted and abused, the armed force stationed for the preservation of order pursued with obloquy and revolutionary cries.

During this disgraceful scene the armed force arrested some of the offenders. A superior order commanded an examination of their conduct, and, after inquiry into the acts committed by them, they were condemned, in proportion to their several degrees of guilt, to the following penalties:

1. Angelo Negroni, of Padua, age 30, proprietor, 30 strokes of the rod.
2. John Manschelli, of Milan, lawyer, age 24, 30 strokes.
3. Charles Rossi, age 22, watchmaker, 40 strokes.
4. Paul Lodi, of Monza, age 21, student, 30 strokes.
5. Bennetti, of Milan, age 21, lithographer, 30 strokes.
6. Moretti, of Milan, age 26, servant, 30 strokes.
7. Cesana, age 22, artist, painter, 40 strokes.
8. Scotti, of Monza, servant, 30 strokes.
9. Vigorelli, of Milan, proprietor, 30 strokes.
10. Garavaglia, of Novara, age 20, 30 strokes.
11. Joseph Tandee, of Milan, age 48, 25 strokes.
12. Rossi, student, Milan, 30 strokes.
13. Carabelli, mechanic, 40 strokes.
14. Joseph Barbusconi, 50 strokes.
15. Ferrondi, bookseller, 30 strokes.
16. Ernesta Galli, *of Cremona, cantatrice, age 20*, 40 strokes.
17. Maria Conti, *of Florence, cantatrice, age 18*, 30 strokes.
18. Albrizi, of Lodi, landowner, a month in irons.
19. Irabattini, forwarder, a month in irons, and four days upon bread and water.

Ten others are condemned to imprisonment, and to bread and water during two or three days of each week."

What this punishment of the rod or bastinado amounts to, we have already stated. Few survive fifty, none sixty blows. The two young ladies fainted long before the number allotted each was completed; and months elapsed before they recovered from the effects of the fearful scourging. The sentence with regard to all those sentenced to corporal infliction was executed as soon as pronounced in the public place of the castle, the Austrian officers looking on with perfect nonchalance, only departed from by an occasional laugh at the cries of the victims.

As Alexander Dumas exclaimed, at the time, "This is no page torn from the old registers of the Inquisition; it is not a gloomy torture applied to offenders against lese-majesty, divine and human, in the fifteenth century. No, all this transpires in open day, under God's heaven, in the sight of all nations, in the year of grace, 1849, the second of the French Republic."

The military commander of Milan subsequently sent to the local authorities an order to pay "*Thirty-three florins, nine kreutzers, for the cost of ice applied to the lacerated flesh of the sufferers, to prevent mortification, and for rods broken and used up in the punishment of the culprits of August 18.*" The Marshal also ordered the City of Milan to indemnify the strumpet Olivari, the moving cause of the tragedy, with a donation of 30,000 livres.

HORRIBLE PENALTIES FOR PECCADILLOES.

The Official *Gazette of Milan*, in its issue of March 18, 1851, contains a notice of the imperial commander of the city and Province of Padua, according to which Don Dominic Bozzani, Priest of Cerreguano, in the Polesina, has been declared guilty of lese-majesty in the second degree, an offence provided for in the sixty-first article of the military code, and punished with two years imprisonment in the dungeon of the fortress, "*for having omitted to repeat* the prayer for the preservation and prosperity of the Emperor of Austria on his birthday."

On Oct. 11, 1851, Louis Dottesio, at one time Secretary of the Municipality of Como, and a native of that city, was hung at Venice. He had been arrested several months before, on his return from a journey in the Swiss Canton of Tessino, and there had been found upon him different *prospectuses of liberal historical works published in Switzerland*. He was sent from Como to Venice, and tried before the Extraordinary Commission of that city, the Judges condemning him to several years' imprisonment; but Marshal Radetzky had other grudges of long standing against the accused, and he dispatched an order requiring him to be put to death. He was instantly hung.

On the 5th of November of the same year, one of the Mantuan clergy, John Grioli, was shot for having in his possession revolutionary newspapers, and for having by his counsels tried to induce imperial soldiers to desert. So says the official *Gazette* of Milan. We have already seen how the wretched soldiers of Hungary and Bohemia become the provoking agents, and implore the pity of people in order to denounce them and be rewarded.

A WHOLESALE EXECUTION AT MANTUA.

The official *Gazette* issued at Milan, in the number of December 8, 1851, gives the text of a sentence passed at Mantua, on the 4th December, condemning [illegible] for *having had relations with Mazzini, having circulated a quantity of* [illegible], *and planned an attempt upon the sacred person of the Emperor.*"

1. Henry Tazzoli, Priest, Professor in the Seminary of Mantua.
2. Angelo Scarsellini, landowner, at Venice.
3. Bernard de Canale, gentleman, of Venice.
4. John Zambelli, painter, of Venice.
5. Dr. Charles Poma, Physician in the Hospital of Mantua.
6. John Paganini, merchant, of Venice.
7. Angelo Mangili, of Milan, merchant, at Venice.
8. Julius Faccioli, Doctor of Laws, Venice.
9. Dr. Joseph Quintavalle, of Mantua.
10. Joseph Ottonelli, Curé of Saint Sylvester, near Mantua.

The five first-named were hung; the sentence of the rest was commuted to hard labor for terms of various durations. *None of these ever saw the charges upon which they were convicted; not one was present at the trial; no one appeared to defend the accused; the composition of tribunal, and the names of the judges condemning them, have never been discovered.* The sentence is simply countersigned by the Commander of the town of Mantua, General de Culoz.

A SANGUINARY SCHEME OF FINANCIERING.

On the 6th of February, 1853, a disturbance occurred at Milan, in which the hand of the police was as plainly perceptible as the light of heaven upon a clear day. A pretext was wanted for fresh terrorism, and for new forced loans. The insurrection was confined to an attack upon a station, made by a handful of people armed with clubs, daggers and some few swords, and was repressed in less than two hours. Order in the city itself was not disturbed for a single instant. Two days subsequently, Feb. 8, seven individuals condemned by snap judgment were hung, while the Court was still in session; on the 10th, four others were executed; on the 12th, two others; and on the 17th, three others. These poor wretches had been arrested at hap-hazard, just at nightfall; they were found guilty without a hearing, without examination, without an attempt to collect information, on the contradictory testimony of some German soldiers. The result aimed at was clearly manifested by the subjoined proclamation of Marshal Radetzky "to the inhabitants of the kingdom," dated Verona, Feb. 11:

"I find myself constrained for the last time to apprise the population of this kingdom that I shall cause all who are implicated in enterprises against the Federal Government to be treated with the extremest rigor which I am authorized to employ.

I especially give notice, that I have at the same time instructed the judicial authorities to place under sequestration, as soon as the legal indications shall be ascertained, *the property of those who are engaged as accomplices in whatever degree it may be, in high treason*, EVEN WHERE SUCH COMPLICITY SHALL SIMPLY CONSIST IN THE OMISSION TO MAKE THE DENUNCIATION TO WHICH EVERY ONE IS BOUND; and this, in order to indemnify the public treasury for the extraordinary expenses rendered necessary by the continual efforts of the party of subversion."

His Excellency had need of money; he thus proceeds to coin it.

THE LATEST ORDER TOUCHING WOMAN-WHIPPING.

On the 11th January, 1850, regulation was issued by order of the Austrian Vice President of the Government of Lombardy, the Chevalier de Villata, providing for the punishment by whipping of men and women *arrested* or *convicted* in the Courts of the Government. By this order the rod might be used, either as a preliminary in examination or as a punishment decreed by the Courts. When applied to *women* it was to be used by the wife of the jailer, or by some *competent woman* designated by the jailer, and the said woman was to receive for each whipping the sum of *two lire Austreacke*, about forty cents of our money. For whipping men, the jailer, or his substitute is designated, but for this service no extra pay can be demanded.

AN AUSTRIAN PLAY UPON WORDS—THE FATE OF MONTANARI.

Finally, as a close to this sad necrology, it remains to cite the history of Count Montanari, and of his companions in calamity. In 1854, if we mistake not, the Count Montanari, descended from one of the noblest Mantuan families, was arrested, with five others, his relatives or friends. They were accused, according *to the formula then in use against those whom it was* sought to destroy, of conspiring with Mazzini, and of circulating his loan of the Italian Republic. The entire party were condemned to death. The whole population was agitated with the deepest concern. The women, the mothers of the unhappy prisoners, hastened to Verona to implore Marshal Radetzky for at least a commutation of this frightful sentence. The Marshal refused them an audience. They besieged the palace, and their tears and lamentations might have melted the hearts of Bengal tigers. The chief of Radetzky's staff, General Benedek, famous for the part he had formerly taken in the massacre of Tarnow, in Gallicia, was moved. "Listen," said he to the unhappy women who had prostrated themselves at his feet, "I am about to try a last effort with the Marshal." Presently returning with a cheerful air he resumed: "*Return to your homes, ladies, and be comforted; His Excellency bids me tell you there shall be no blood spilled.*"

The poor women, intoxicated with joy, and confiding in a commutation of the penalty, that would leave them some hope in the future, set out for Mantua. Upon their arrival, they were enabled to comprehend the frightful *jeu-de-mots* of the Austrian. The condemned were to have been shot: *they had been hung*: THERE WAS NO BLOOD SPILLED.

And such is but a handful of fragments from the huge mound of crime which Austrian tyranny has, in the face of the world, amassed in hapless Italy. What would the story be if all the secret judicial murders and imprisonments were brought to light? How must we regard the record when we reflect, but for the presence of Austria in the Peninsula, the monstrous despotism of the Neapolitan Bourbon would not have existed?

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Position of the English Party Leaders on the Italian Question—The State of the Parliamentary Canvass—Union of Tories and Chartists against the Liberals—Literary and Artistic Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 26, 1859.

We are probably on the brink of a European war, and we are certainly on the eve of a general election; yet nobody visiting this country for the first time would surmise from the aspect of our towns or the talk of our people that any unusual event was either in sight or expectancy. All goes on its wonted way. Yesterday and to-day have been mainly devoted to holiday-making. Business, though a little slack in consequence, proceeds in its customary fashion. The theatres are somewhat more crowded and the shops rather less so than they are used to be. In the newspapers there are certain typographical symptoms of excitement respecting foreign affairs, and the fluctuating vote of electoral contests about to come off this week and next: but in the public mind there is in reality little emotion or even curiosity traceable by the most attentive observer. We have made up our minds to set our backs to the wall this time and not to be taunted or wheedled in meddling with the coming fray between France and Austria. So decided is this prudent humor of the nation that both Lord John Russell and Lord Derby have within the last few hours taken occasion to declare their unqualified coincidence therein,—manifestly moved by considerations connected with the hustings. Neither of these rival leaders gets credit for entire sincerity in the matter. The Premier is universally believed to be Austrian in his personal sympathies; and there is no room to doubt that the Court is so. He has, therefore, every motive for taking the German side in the coming quarrel. On the other hand, Lord John Russell is known to entertain strong opinions the other way. The mission of Lord Minto in 1847 was the act of his Ministry; and ever since he has been out of power he has been continually trying to make political capital by loud professions of sympathy with Italian wrongs. What he has ever done or seriously tried to do for their redress it were difficult to say. His present position, however, is this—he has to outbid Lord Derby with the people, and Lord Palmerston with the Court; he must satisfy the former that he is anti-Austrian, and he must satisfy the latter that he is anti-Bonapartist. His speech, the other day, was astutely conceived to answer this twofold purpose. He has hoisted the flag of neutrality as the only safe one under which he could hope to find his way into office; and so conscious does Lord Derby appear of the strength of the position thus assumed, that in his address, last night, at the Mansion-house, he strove hard, and not unsuccessfully, to intrench himself on similar ground. Nor does Lord Palmerston venture in person to advocate openly his favorite project of war against Austria in concert with France, for the emancipation of Italy.

There has not been in our time a general election under circumstances of more importance or of less excitement than the present. It is, indeed, not easy to account for the comparative absence of interest which is manifested generally throughout the country. Notwithstanding all the sharp notes of warning issued from rival camps, a great many of the large constituencies, both town and county, will be undisturbed by contests. No pains were spared to get up a fight in the City of London, in Westminster, and in Marylebone, but all have failed, and the three leading metropolitan districts will remain as they were. In Finsbury and Southwark sharp conflicts are expected, but solely arising out of the collision of personal claims, candidates being all of the same color. Middlesex, Surrey, Hertfordshire, and Buckinghamshire are [quite] tranquil; and [illegible] in ten of the [illegible] counties will be [undisturbed]. Where changes take place, in the agricultural [illegible], they will be chiefly in favor of the [illegible]. [illegible] Windham will [be] superseded [illegible] Mr. Howes, a Conservative chairman of Quarter Sessions; and [in] North Durham, the Duke of Cleveland has served notice to quit upon his brother, Lord Harry Vane. In Lincolnshire, however, the Whigs will gain a seat, it is said; and in Berkshire Mr. Walter, the proprietor of the *Times*, is to have a walk over. In the large towns the Liberals will everywhere be able to hold their own, as far as I can learn; but in the smaller boroughs the Conservatives count on gaining from twenty to thirty seats. Mr. Robert Lowe has been driven from Kidderminster, in consequence of his Anti-Reform speeches, and obliged to take refuge in Lord Lansdowne's rotten borough Calne. Mr. Vernon Smith is opposed at Northampton by a member of the Carlton Club, who offers to outbid him with the radicals of that shoe-making city, by advocating a low suffrage and the ballot; and Mr. Bernal Osborne is seriously threatened by Sir Henry Leeke at Dover. It is in the obscurer places, many of whose names can be hardly known to you, that the severest and most costly struggles will take place. Between £60,000 and £70,000 has been raised by the Conservatives, in the hope of securing a majority in the new House of Commons, or something at least that may by degrees be improved into one if they only get time. At Nottingham, Finsbury, Leeds and other places, the Conservatives have formed a sort of *liason* with the Chartists, against the Whigs and the men of the Manchester school, who are, if possible, still more unpopular than the aristocratic Liberals with the operative classes. It was by the organized efforts of the Associated Trades that Sir Morton Peto was denied a hearing at public meetings in Finsbury; and it is well known that several men in his own employment participated in the movement against him. At Norwich, I understand that similar tactics have been attempted, but with less success. At Birmingham, Mr. Acland has been started against Mr. Bright, probably in the hope of the same sort of coöperative aid. As far as yet appears the attempt is not likely to be successful, though many of the more Whiggish Liberals are understood to abet it. At Bath, Sir A. Elton has been thrust aside by the Palmerstonians in punishment for his vote against the Conspiracy bill; and Mr. Prince, who held office under the late Government, has been brought forward in his stead. The only result will be to insure the return of an out and out Tory.

Since I last wrote the literary and musical world have respectively been deprived by death of two of their best known ornaments. Sydney, Lady Morgan has vanished from the circle which was so long enlightened by the contributions of her bitter and often spiteful wit. If her will be not as untruthful as her flatteries frequently were, she had not passed her seventy-fifth year. The general impression, however, seems to be that she had lived a good many more years in the world than she chose to acknowledge; and possibly she thought as she had so often made it the dupe of her caprice that she would try and have a laugh at it even in the grave. During the latter portion of her life she observed the strictest parsimony in all that did not directly contribute to display, and many of her friends being under the impression that her frugality arose from necessity, not choice, habitually contributed to her table those luxuries which they supposed her unable to afford. A lady who lived near her in Belgravia, told me the other day that on very many occasions, hearing that she was unwell, her servants were sent regularly in the morning with presents of wine, jelly, and *fruit which were never refused.* "*Judge then,*" she said, "of my disgust at finding that all the time the deceitful old woman was imposing on my neighborly simplicity, and saving to the extent of £15,000, which she bequeathed to her relations." It may be truly *said, however, that the void she has left in London* society will not easily be supplied. Her little over-decorated *salon* served the purpose of a dish of olives in a feast; nothing so sharp or pungent could be had as that which it contained; it was not pleasant to taste or wholesome to take much of, but it was something peculiar specific, and not always without wholesome effect on the jaded pallet of *blasé* and epicure life. A pinch of such snuff was enough; yet people will hear with regret that that little enameled box of "Irish blackguard" is closed for ever. Very different are the feelings with which we have heard the tidings of the death of Madame Bosio. Her loss to the lovers of pure and exquisite vocalization will not soon be repaired; to Covent Garden during the present season it is irreparable. Mr. Gye has, indeed, no end of crosses and losses this year to contend with. Drury Lane, transformed into an Opera House, opened last night with brilliant success, M. Mongini and Miss Victoria Balfe sustaining the principal parts in "Sonnambula." The orchestra is, of course, far inferior to that which Costa lends a Covent Garden, and there are great defects observable in the *ensemble*. But the reduction *of prices is likely to secure full* houses, and the public is after all more led by a few *dazzling stars than by* dramatic or musical consistency.

The Panic on the London Stock Exchange—The Senseless Alarm of the London Times in Regard to the Russo-French Convention—Treaty of Russia with Sardinia; Not with France—Isolation of Austria.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LONDON, Friday, April 29, 1859.

The English money market has, during the last two days, been the scene of one of the most remarkable and, I must add, discreditable panics upon record, owing mainly, if not altogether, to the publication by the *Times* of certain statements regarding foreign affairs, now ascertained to be, in the most part, entirely groundless. The brokers and speculators in the Share and Stock Markets became seized with the wildest and most unreasonable alarm. From hour to hour the mania spread and grew more and more intense, until public securities were driven down to the almost unprecedented extent of six per cent. in less than twenty-four hours. Turkish bonds, which stood on Tuesday last at 84, were unsaleable yesterday at 45. Every description of Continental stock fell in nominal value, as though Europe were wrapt in a blaze of anarchic revolution. *English railway shares suffered sympathetically* though to a less disastrous degree; and what may and will doubtless seem most incredible of all, Consols not merely dropped suddenly as much as I have *already mentioned, but there were moments during* yesterday when they were literally unsaleable at any price. The ruin caused among the jobbers and dealers, as well as among some of the most respectable brokers, is lamentable.

I could mention instances of men whose wealth is notorious and whose character has never been doubted, who have been forced to suspend payment under the bewildering pressure they have thus suddenly been exposed to. As for the smaller people they "have gone" by scores. And now while the wrecks of credit still stand the golden strain, people wake up already from the senseless delusion and discover that war has not yet begun after all in Italy; that the Anglo-French allianne, offensive and defensive, has no existence in fact; that the Austrians had not crossed the Ticino, nor are they likely to do so at present; and that the Russian Government is, like that of England, bent apparently on trying to put out the flame, rather than kindle it. I do not wish to be misunderstood as saying that in this affront the Court of St. Petersburg will succeed. On the contrary, I am persuaded that war between France and Austria is inevitable. But I have the strongest reasons for believing that the treaty which binds Russia to declare war against Austria within fifteen days after the invasion of Piedmont, was made with that State, and *not* with France, several months ago. At that time the Piedmontese Government had begun to be alarmed as to the effect of their attitude on the temper of Austria, and they were naturally unwilling to leave themselves wholly at the mercy of the Emperor of the French. It will turn out, ere long, that soon after the cession of the port of Villa Franca to the Czar, and while the Grand Duke Constantine was in Italy, the Convention was signed by which Russia virtually undertakes to protect Piedmont against her hereditary assailant. Nothing can be more legitimate than such a compact, or less calculated to preserve peace. It was, however, kept secret from the Court of Vienna until about ten days ago; and it was the unexpected revelation of its purport that arrested the march of the Austrian troops when about to cross the Ticino. Their doing so would have constituted an immediate *casus belli*, and exposed the whole of their Gallician and Hungarian frontier to attack by Russia. As to the alleged treaty, offensive and defensive, by land and sea, between the Emperors Alexander and Napoleon, no rational man any longer gives it any credence. A Military Convention has, it is said, been signed, whereby Russia undertakes to hold Prussia in check on the north-east should Austria seek to draw her into the Italian quarrel. But Prussia has her own reasons for wishing Austria no great good, and will hardly need this formidable restraint. Upon the whole, there seems every reason to cherish a continuance of the hope that the North of Europe may be kept clear of the *imbroglio* which in the South nothing but the sword can settle.

The Movement of French Troops into Italy.

The first French *corps d'armée* of the Alps, under the command of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, will occupy the department of the Var, near Toulon; and the third corps, under Marshal Canrobert, will have its headquarters at Grenoble. Marshal de Castellane is to advance by Chambery, and it is said that the corps commanded, by General Niel, will be directed on Genoa.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 28th, says: "Yesterday the battalions of the Ninth Regiment of the Line arrived by the Northern Railway from the town where they were in garrison—I believe Amiens—and left for the South the same day. They were conveyed in two trains, and had their war complement. To-day a detachment of the Fifteenth Regiment of the Line entered Paris by the Faubourg St. Denis, and piled arms on the site of houses pulled down for the new Boulevard du Nord, near the Strasburg terminus. The officers were, of course, ignorant of their destination—whether, the Camp of Observation at Nancy, or the Army of the Alps. The Ninety-eighth Regiment of Infantry quitted the barrack of Reuilly yesterday to join the Army of the Alps. The Ninety-eighth forms part of the first division of that army, under General Forey, and was the last of the division to leave Paris. The Thirteenth of the Line is expected in Paris, where it [will form part of] the garrison. The second division [illegible] Paris to-day, [and] the Lyons Railway Company is prepared to transport it. It is expected the greater part of the fourth division will leave to-morrow by the Lyons Railway, and the [illegible] to-morrow. [illegible] General Forey embarks to-day at Toulon and Marseilles for Genoa, unless [illegible]. It is said that General McMahon [illegible] to-day with [illegible]. The [illegible] regiment, the Seventy-third—the fighting regiment of Veney's division—commanded by a young Irishman, Colonel O'Malley, left their barracks at the Chateau d'Eau, on the Boulevard du Temple, last evening, for Lyons and Toulon. The Forty-eighth, under Colonel Kennedy, has left Perigueux for Toulon. The aids-de-camp who are to leave with the Emperor are General the Count de Montebello, General the Prince de la Moskowa, General Fleury, Colonel Vaubert de Genlis, Colonel Reillé, Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquis de Toulongeon, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Count Lepic. The orderly officers who accompany the Emperor are Colonel Favé, of the Artillery; Major Chaultz, of the Staff; Captain Brady, of the Artillery; the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne-Lauraguais, and Prince Joachim Murat, Lieutenant of Cavalry. The Imperial yacht *Aigle* has been prepared for sea, and is to be used by the Emperor in case of hostilities breaking out. The *Aigle* will be commanded by Admiral Dupouy, who will remain attached to the Emperor's staff. The Emperor, it is said, will not leave till next week—probably in ten days. The question of the Government during his absence is the great one of the moment. *There are, as I have said, two parties*, but it is thought that Prince Jerome will remain as Lieutenant of the Empire, with his Council of Regency. A group remained the greater part of this day at the military equipment establishment at the corner of the Rue de la Paix, where some officers of the Zouaves were providing themselves with tents and various other articles of equipment for the field. The sympathies of the working classes continue to be very marked in favor of the troops leaving for the south. They are treated with drink, expected to give the Austrians a good drubbing, and they are hailed with acclamations. But it is remarked that the patriotic songs which accompany their departure are such as have rarely been heard for the last seven or eight years, or rather since 1849; and that the *vivats* are frequently "Vive L'Italie," without any other accompaniment."

From the Paris Correspondent of the Times.

The following regiments have left Paris by railway for Lyons: The 9th, 18th, 32d, 73d, 85th, 86th, 91st, and 98th Regiments of Infantry; the 6th and 7th Battalions of Riflemen, and the 9th Regiment of Chasseurs à Cheval.

Three battalions of the Imperial Guard, and a battalion of Zouaves, quitted Paris on Tuesday, the 26th, by the Lyons railway. While marching along the boulevards they were loudly cheered by the people, who cried "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive l'Italie!*" "*A bas les Autrichiens.*" The men were all in full campaigning order, with knapsacks, mess tins, tents, and poles—in fact everything requisite for taking the field at once. Two squadrons of heavy cavalry also left on Tuesday morning. Before leaving, the Imperial Guard paraded in the Court of the Tuileries before the Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial, who stood at one of the windows of the Palace. On Tuesday evening another regiment of the line left for Lyons.

Eight frigates are said to have sailed from Toulon, on Tuesday morning, with troops. Several Sardinian steamers are expected at Toulon, to take French troops.

It is said that there are already three divisions of French troops concentrated at Susa, 50 miles from Turin. There are said to have been 8,000 French troops at Genoa on Monday night. It is calculated that there will be 80,000 French troops in Italy by the end of the week.

Accounts from Marseilles, dated Sunday evening, the 24th, state that the half of two battalions of the *Foreign Legion left for Toulon* at five that morning. The *Impetueuse* arrived at Marseilles on Sunday from Algiers, bringing 800 men of the 71st Regiment of Infantry. *They were to leave for Toulon on Monday* morning. Several detachments of troops quitted Marseilles on Sunday for Toulon. Seven steamers belonging to the Messageries Impériales took in coal on Sunday, and were preparing to sail on Monday with cannon and military stores. *Several other regiments* are expected at Marseilles. A despatch had been received at Marseilles from the Minister of War, authorising the Austrian subjects serving in the Foreign Legion to return to Algeria. Some of the men accepted the permission, and others would not quit the regiment.

A letter from Tours, dated the 25th, mentions that the two regiments quartered in that city, namely, the Fifth of the Line and the Hussars, have received orders to proceed to the seat of war.

It is stated positively that Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers received his orders on Thursday the 21st, to proceed to Toulon, full two days before the summons of Austria to Piedmont was known in Paris.

From the Paris Correspondent of the Morning Herald.

The army now collecting on the slopes of the Alps will be of the most formidable character. It will comprise, I am assured, no less than sixteen divisions of infantry.

Genoa is to be occupied by the French as a basis of operations, whence they can threaten the Austrians' left flank; and there is to be another basis at Susa, which will also be fortified, and made a general depot for the troops that arrive through the Alpine passes. Several divisions will, I also learn from excellent authority, penetrate into Piedmont by the frontier Provence, close to Nice and the Villafranca.

Fourteen out of the twenty-two battalions of Chasseurs are to form part of the army of the Alps.

The army of observation on the Rhine will be conspicuous chiefly for its imposing force of heavy cavalry; it will consist of eight divisions of cavalry and as many of infantry.

However much all rational beings must disprove of a war which has so little to justify it, no one who goes about Paris, and witnesses the departure of the troops, or listens to the conversations of the men as they are being treated by the *ouvriers*, who throng the precincts of every barrack, can entertain a doubt as to the fact that seldom has a war been so popular with the army and with the lower classes as that which is on the eve of commencing between France and Austria. From personal observation, I am able to assure you that all reports to the contrary have no foundation in fact.

With the middle classes, indeed, the case is far otherwise; but the excitement in favor of the war is so great among the army and the population of the faubourgs, that the bourgeois deem it the more prudent course to hold their tongues, and make up their minds to suffer in silence the burdens of a contest which has been entered into against their wish, and the speedy termination of which, even with the defeat of France, is what they most ardently desire. The Garde was immensely cheered by the *ouvriers* on the passage from the Rue St. Antoine to the railway station.

M. de Hubner has not as yet left Paris, but all the tradespeople whom the Embassy deals with have been ordered to send in their accounts. His sojourn here is not, however, expected to exceed a couple of days.

Since this (Tuesday) morning the goods traffic on the Lyons Railway is suspended. Nothing but troops leaves Paris for the South. Great discontent is felt at this in commercial circles.

The *Independence Belge* contains the following paragraph: "Three French *corps d'armée* will advance simultaneously to the assistance of Piedmont the day when the entrance of the Austrians shall be certainly known. The first will enter by Culoz and Mont-Cenis; the second by Grenoble, Briançon, and Pignerol, and the third, going by sea, will land at Genoa. The last-named point will be kept as the base of operations, and the French forces will then be able to march immediately on Alessandria. The first two corps will march towards the interior, one on the left of Turin, in the direction of Novara, and the other directly on the Piedmontese capital."

Arrival of French Troops in Italy.

PARIS, April 27.—The *Constitutionnel* announces that the native Algerian Riflemen arrived at Genoa yesterday (Tuesday) morning. They were received with enthusiasm. The *Constitutionnel* also gives the report that the advanced guard of the French *corps d'armée* arrived at Turin yesterday evening.

We have received by telegraph the important intelligence that a division of the French army crossed the frontier into Savoy, near Culoz, at noon on Tuesday the 26th April.

State of French Sentiment upon the War.

From the Correspondent of the Globe, April 24.

If the bulk of the French nation had been adverse or even indifferent to a war against the Austrians for the rescue of Italy, (a point I have touched on,) any doubt on the nature of public feeling is now impossible in face of the enthusiasm that pervades Paris and all France. Since Friday night I have been in the faubourgs and in the workmen's quarter; most of the factories stop work at this season, and the people were in groups (which no policemen now disperse) discussing the war and venting their indignation against *l'Autrichien*. All along from the Bastille through Rue St. Antoine, the sounds of war song from various wine-shops, betokened how the wind blows, and the departing regiments, knapsacked and joyous, were followed by crowds, cheering even during the night and early dawn, to the Lyons Railway. The proprietors of the Circus will reap a harvest, having announced a grand spectacle of the "Battle of Marengo." Rene, Duke de Rovigo, who had been a lounger about town, has claimed his old rank of Captain, and gone with his regiment. Gen. Lamoriciere is positively on his way to take service in Piedmont. At Rhodez, the Bishop presented himself in the barrack square and harangued the 22d regiment of the line departing for Lyons. There is not a peasant family all over France that does not dream of some kinsman rising from the ranks to be *marechal*, as in the old times, and *Vive l'Italie* alternates now with *Vive l'Empereur*, both cordially vociferated. The announced participation of Napoleon III. personally in the perils of the campaign was all that was wanted to identify him in the mind of the masses with the memories of the great uncle. The Virgilian cycle of ever recurring history is verified afresh:

Erunt etiam et altera bella
Atque iterum ad Trojam magnus mittetur Achilles.

The Russians in Asia—The English Supremacy in the East Endangered—A French Caress for the Muscovite Bear.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

While the attention of the Western Governments is generally absorbed in the whirlpool of European politics, events are noiselessly transpiring in another hemisphere, which shall one day change the face of the world, and displace all the actually existing interests. When, at the close of the great wars, treaties assigned to each State its share of influence and authority in the world; when each Power, in view of the future, saw opened before it by those treaties the path that ran parallel with its interests, the Governments of that [day] were placed upon a situation which since then has been materially altered. Modern innovations, [steam navigation], railroads, electricity, have [illegible] the [illegible] populations then [illegible]; they have brought together [illegible] destined for intimate correspondence [illegible] reduced to nothing various prejudices, [illegible] taken to command [illegible] difficult and perilous for sailing vessels, [illegible] the steamers of to-day either avoids, or traverses with ease and extreme rapidity. The railroads have given life to countries which were thought to be forever condemned to seclusion; and, as a consequence, people have assumed positions at points, of which the occupation, formerly regarded as impracticable, had not entered into the combinations of policy.

Look, for example, at the powerful Republic of the United States founding in a few years prosperous establishments upon those shores of the Pacific which forty-four years ago were apparently an uninhabitable desert. See again, face to face with the adventurous cities of California, a young and powerful people creating along the banks of the Amoor River an already important colony, and considerable military establishments. When we cast a backward glance, recalling certain sympathies which the United States manifested for Russia during the Eastern War, we may ask, *What will happen if, in a quarter of a century, sooner or later, the hardy filibusters of California ally themselves with the present navy of Russia in the ports of the Amoor, to sweep the Chinese seas?* Were such eventualities foreseen when the European balance was adjusted?

But let us leave these purely political considerations, and confine ourselves to verifying the progress which Russia is incessantly making upon the northern frontier of China, and along the Asiatic shores of that ocean over which it is evidently destined to rule by *the mere fact of its presence*, especially as Europe is so distant. Let us indicate rapidly some of the commercial results which that Power is preparing, with a perseverance worthy of the highest praise.

A short time since there was a considerable talk of a plan seriously contemplated of a telegraphic line to traverse the whole of Siberia, and end precisely at those Pacific shores where the Russian marine is already so active. The postal service is very well developed in all that portion of Asia, and it was at Petersburg, it will be remembered, that the earliest news of the treaty of peace with China was received. Trade is flourishing between the Chinese frontier and Russia in Europe. The inhabitants of the Celestial Empire supply to the Russian Empire a notable quantity of traveling merchants and agricultural laborers. To judge of the influence which Russia already exercises over the Court of Pekin, it is sufficient to recollect that that Empire is the only Power which, in the late Chinese war, obtained territorial aggrandizement, and that without having to draw a sword, so decidedly did its coterminal position assure the preponderance to its real power. Hereafter Russia will be the only power that will exercise a material influence in the Chinese Empire; the only one that is sincerely respected and consulted in there; the only one which can trade safely and uninterruptedly beyond the range of its cannons.

But, if China thus already revolves in the orbit of the Russian constellation, what shall we say of India herself, looking at the subject in a strictly commercial point of view? Russia is only separated from the Himalaya Mountains by that tract formerly and properly called Independent Tartary. It is with civilization as with the magnet—it radiates influences beyond itself. Nations come naturally to bask and enlighten themselves in its beneficent rays. How could it be otherwise than that Russia, well governed, well disciplined, rich, powerful and generous, should exercise, even involuntarily, an attraction over neighboring peoples?

There are in Independent Tartary two principal states: Khiva and Bokhara. For several years past the Khan of Khiva has been little else than a feudatory of Russia. The Khan of Bokhara has just sent to St. Petersburg a friendly embassy, which, whether small or great, is evidently nothing less than an act of submission. What is to follow from the extension of Russian influence to these countries? New roads *will be laid out; they will be rendered safe, not immediately* by the presence of police, but by the certainty and the salutary terror of repression. Relations will be multiplied, and when the Russian system of railroads shall have been completed, we shall see the entire commerce of Hindostan taking the road to Russia. *With this result it is certainly not France that will have reason to find fault. The anticipation we hail with approval and security.* It is nevertheless true, that it tends, as we have already intimated, to disturb singularly the interests, and to overset the calculations upon which, in other days, opinions of the maritime and commercial monopoly in the regions of the remote East were founded.

What is the fact to-day? Merchandise shipped from the West for Asiatic countries, makes the circuit of Africa, doubles the Cape of Storms, ascends the Indian Ocean, and is landed at one of the ports of Hindostan. Once there, it is infinitely divided, and passes into a multitude of hands. The petty merchants transporting it upon their own backs, or upon those of their camels, tediously, painfully, and in spite of a thousand obstacles, and at great risk of pillage and loss, arrive after entire months in Central Asia. When the scheme of Russian railroads shall be completed; when an ever active industry shall have covered, with steamers the *wide and beautiful rivers which flow through Russia*; when locomotives shall in a few days pass over the *distance separating* the Black Sea from the Sea of Aral, commerce will find economy, safety and rapidity in favor of resuming that ancient land-route which *in other times made the fortunes of Genoa and Venice. As the commerce of Asia has always assured the preponderance to the people who possess it, Russia will thus inherit a sceptre which now belongs to another.*

There is nothing far-fetched or hypothetical in these considerations. The eminently civilizing tendencies of the reign of Alexander II. bring daily nearer the realization of this programme. And humanity will be the gainer. Russian civilization, imperfect as it is—Russian industry, even with its caution, its shackles, and its defects—the Government of the Czars, with all its arbitrary characteristics, are immense benefits to the oppressed, miserable, brutalized peoples of Asia. They carry thither education, prosperity and order. And at the same time such propagandism of civilization assures to Russia new elements of power. The rivals of Russia, if any exist, are bound to applaud its efforts. The only competition which is admissible in such labors, consists in showing more ardor and activity in promoting the work of progress—that work unmistakeably useful to the human race—the narrow interests of nationality being left out of the question.

Let each, therefore, make haste. The monopoly of navigation and of commerce, sapped and ruined, not by this or that sovereign, but by the spontaneous forces of civilization, is crumbling at all points. The guarantees upon which it was thought to base it forever have proved illusory. They give way in peace as well as in war. The world has been transformed *within the last fifty years—and the statesmen of another age* who fail to see this change, may as well, as *so many Epimenides, sleep on forever.*

Irish Riot and Loss of Life at Lake Superior.

A letter from Ontonagon, dated April 26, to the Detroit *Free Press*, says:

"On Sunday night there was a fight at the Minnesota mine between the Cornishmen and Irishmen. An Irishman killed a Cornishman with an axe, cutting him across the small of the back, severing his kidneys in two. The Cornishmen then rallied, and the Irish went into a tavern. To get them out the Cornishmen fired the building, and burned it to the ground. They staid in as long as they could, and, as they jumped out through windows and doors, the Cornishmen met them with pistols and clubs, maiming some eighteen or twenty of them, eight or ten of whom, it is thought will not recover. One man was burned to death in the house, and several others were badly burned. The Irish left for Portage Lake, and were pursued by several hundred Cornishmen. When they arrived at the Ridge mine, they found the news had preceded them, and the Irish there had fled to Portage Lake, and had about fifteen minutes the start. The end is not yet.

Another letter, dated at the Nebraska mine, April 26, states that, immediately after the killing, several shots were fired into the crowd from the grocery of James Ryan—(the name of the murderer was Daniel Ryan)—whereupon the attack upon the house was made; that several Irishmen were more or less scorched and some beaten pretty badly—(no mention is made of any one being burned to death or fatally injured;) that the Cornishmen turned out in large numbers, with the determination of driving the Irishmen out of the country, but the officers of the Minnesota succeeded in quieting them, and there would probably be no more trouble unless something should happen to cause a fresh outbreak; and that Mr. Townsend, the agent of the Minnesota, has offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of Ryan.

Before the building was entirely destroyed by fire, the officers of the adjacent mines were upon the ground, and succeeded in preventing further violence. The wounded were taken to the proper houses, and attended by Dr. Flanner. The villages were quiet during the night. A Jury of inquest was summoned by Justice Sanderson, but adjourned until Monday morning, when, after inspecting the body and the examination of witnesses, they returned a verdict that "Johnson Terrill came to his death by a blow from an axe in the hands of one Daniel Ryan, in Rockland, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 24th day of April, in the year 1859."

Warrants were issued on Monday morning for the arrest of the murderer, and the officers have a large number of assistants in the search.

A NEGRO RUN ACROSS THE OHIO RIVER ON SUSPICION OF BEING A SLAVE.—On Sunday morning a negro, named Edmund Day, was found on board the steamboat *Glendale*, lying at the wharf, and the mate of the vessel, assisted by two other persons, seized upon him under the pretence that he was a runaway slave. They first tied his hands behind him, then put a rope in his mouth to prevent his making an outcry, and throwing him into a skiff, conveyed him across the river, and placed him in the jail in Covington. The negro asserts that he was thrust into the bottom of the boat, and that one of the men placed his knee upon his person, and choked him severely. At any rate, he is now scarcely able to speak above a whisper. He remained in Covington jail until yesterday afternoon, when Officer Cosby brought him across the river to answer a charge pending against him in the Police Court, and upon which he had given bail for his appearance to-morrow. Day is undoubtedly a free negro, having been born in Salem, Ohio. His father resides in Ravenna. If his statement of the circumstances be reliable—and we see no reason to doubt their accuracy—the men who participated in his capture deserve punishment. His friends were seeking counsel last evening, with a view to commencing a suit for kidnapping.—*Cincinnati Gazette*, 16th.

The Greenfield (Mass.) *Gazette* gives an account of a case of suicide by a little girl eight years old, daughter of Warren Leonard, at Deerfield, April 30: "About four o'clock in the afternoon her mother had occasion to correct her for some little misdemeanor, when she became very much excited and shut herself in a room, where she remained about an hour, and afterwards drowned herself."

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from April 6 to April 23, 1859:

NEW-YORK.

C. Althen, G. G. Leary, J. H. Holdane and wife, W. G. Tompkins, V. B. Lockrow, F. R. Fowler and lady, F. DeCoppett and family, Miss A. Burtsell, D. McDougall, John S. Quick and lady, H. Winkley, [illegible] Harrison, A. G. Bradford, Jr., H. [illegible] and family, F. H. Olney, [illegible] and wife, [illegible] and wife, Mrs. E. J. McKie, Miss S. Machen, J. J. Griffin, A. M. Hays, L. Delmonico and family, F. C. De la Grange & wife, A. G. Bennett, E. S. West and wife, J. H. Woods, V. M. Moore, Jno. [illegible], E. S. Lyons, [illegible] & family, F. F. Freeman, [illegible] Andrews and family, C. A. Andrews, E. Jarnsey, Geo. S. Partridge, Jr., L. N. Shears and family, Mrs. F. S. Thomson, J. A. Voisin, Dr. F. C. Stewart & family, F. S. Hughes and lady, G. F. Hazard, Jno. B. Hazard, Capt. D. Lince, Thos. B. McCall, Mrs. J. H. McCall & family, S. Pabst, [illegible] Clark, B. F. Van Nostrand, J. W. Gerard, Jr., G. A. Ward, Mrs. W. B. [illegible], Miss Ward, Jno. Bloodgood, Misses Bloodgood, Chas. C. Thompson, C. M. Thompson, John Penna, Jas. C. Bell.

NEW-YORK.

Dr. Milano, Wm. Turnbull, A. Gardiner, Wm. Taylor, J. C. Dubois, John McKeown, E. F. Loburn, E. J. Brown, Dr. M. Armstrong, C. B. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Thos. Crofts, Chas. H. [illegible], J. M. Davis, Jr., [illegible], Miss C. [illegible], Miss Stebbins, J. V. [illegible], W. H. [illegible], Mrs. Angell, Miss Angell, J. J. Murray, [illegible], D. C. Elliott, Jas. B. Raymond.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible], O. Keith, Dr. H. Hartshorne & wife, F. Leaming, [illegible], [illegible], A. Ritter, Jr., Geo. P. [illegible], E. B. Burnside.

MASSACHUSETTS.

J. [illegible], J. B. Kellogg, [illegible].

LOUISIANA.

R. M. Allen.

NEW-JERSEY.

F. H. Smith.

MARYLAND.

C. C. Fulton, A. K. Fulton.

[illegible]

D. Millard.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

D. F. Bryan.

ALABAMA.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY.

[illegible]

CALIFORNIA.

F. K. Reid, [illegible]

The additional testimonial of a gold watch to be presented to Paul Morphy by his friends in this City, is thus described: "The dial, instead of the usual numerals, has the various pieces of the chess-board in different colors, viz., the King, Queen, Bishop, Knight, Rook, and Pawns. These pieces, in two colors, answer to the numbers from I. to XII. Within the ring formed by these figures is engraved, 'Made for Paul Morphy, by the American Watch Company.' On the inside of the upper case is a coat of arms of the United States; on the outside, the monogram, P. M. The inscription on the cap reads: 'To Paul Morphy, from the members of the Testimonial Committee of the New-York Chess Club, as their tribute to his genius and merit. New-York, May, 1859.'"

The Florence correspondent of the Providence *Journal* writes: "Mr. Senator Sumner [illegible] at Naples or Rome. He lingered in Florence nearly three weeks, devoting himself principally, in hours not given to necessary repose, to visiting the galleries, museums, libraries, and gardens, soothing himself with the gentle influences of nature and art. Mr. Sumner still leads a very quiet life, keeping mostly by himself, refusing almost all invitations; and most of those who would be glad to do him honor have had good sense enough to overcome their zeal and allow *him to fully recover his health.* For an end so much to be desired there is now abundant reason to hope, as his fine *physique* already begins to give signs of *having recovered much of its original vigor.*"

The following bit of *scan-mag.* appears in the Norwich, (Conn.) *Courier*:—A young man in this place, not many nights since, jumped from a third-story window to the ground to escape from quarters that were becoming anything but comfortable by the unlooked-for return of an absent husband, who was expected to have remained away for the night. The lady attended the door in person, and welcomed her lord in such an enthusiastic manner as conveyed to the lover up stairs unmistakable notice that while she detained the father of the family below it was time for him to leave—and he did leave.

The Editors of the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Whig* and *True Southron* having had a difficulty, agreed to submit their troubles to Gov. Foote and Mr. A. H. Arthur, as arbitrators. These gentlemen publish a card, stating that matters have been patched up. They blame the *Whig* man for publishing an offensive article, and chide the *True Southron* for being harsh and unkind in reply; but both parties make *concessions*, and no blood is spilled.

The Boston *Evening Transcript* says: "A letter from Milan states, that in consequence of the warlike attitude of affairs, travelers staying in Milan are exposed to the greatest annoyances, and are compelled to present themselves to the police every twenty-four hours. The hotels are empty, the theatres *closed, with the exception of two*, to which scarcely any one goes. The cafes and public promenades are deserted, and every face betrays the greatest anxiety."

The Albany *Argus* says: "The Trustees of Dudley Observatory have appointed Dr. Brünnow, of Ann Arbor, Associate Director with Professor Mitchel of this institution. Dr. Brünnow will immediately remove his residence to Albany, and commence observations. Professor Mitchel will take up his residence in Albany as soon as the health of Mrs. Mitchel will allow of her removal."

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Swaine celebrated their golden wedding at Port Richmond, Staten Island, May 5. They were married in the City of Cork, May 5, 1809, came to this country in 1832, and since 1844 have been residents of Staten Island. Their children, grandchildren and three hundred guests participated in the festival.

General Leslie Combs had a rough-and-tumble fight on the 3d of May, with Mr. Henry T. Duncan, in the managers' room of the Northern Bank in Lexington, Ky. General Combs punished his antagonist severely. The General is 70 years old, and Mr. Duncan is over 60.

The friends of Mr. Smith O'Brien, in Cincinnati, have opened a subscription to procure a chair for that gentleman, the workmanship of which is to be emblematic. The seat is to be of green silk, embroidered in gold, and the back surmounted by the American eagle.

The Italian residents of New-Orleans have started a subscription for a fund for the families of Sardinian soldiers. The Sardinian Consul, Signor Lanata, heads the movement, under express authorization of Count Cavour.

Mr. James G. Blaine, editor of the *Portland* (Me.) *Advertiser*, has commenced a criminal suit for libel against Mr. Adams, editor of the Portland *Argus*. Senator Fessenden is Mr. Blaine's counsel.

McHenry, *alias* Townsend, whose case created a great excitement in Canada, not long since, lectured at Brockport, C. W., last week, upon his imprisonment and trial, *a la* Branch.

The Irishmen of Boston are preparing a public reception for Smith O'Brien, who will reach that city from Quebec in a few days. He is to have a banquet, an address, and a serenade.

The artist Wight, in Boston, is busy with portraits of several distinguished gentlemen. His studio contains a fine portrait of Humboldt, painted from life a few years since at Berlin.

Mr. George Sumner has been selected by the City authorities of Boston to deliver the oration at the Municipal Celebration of American Independence.

The late Chas. F. Hovey, of Boston, bequeathed $80,000 to the American Anti-Slavery Society; the income to be devoted to the publication of tracts, payment of lectures, &c.

J. H. Green, the reformed gambler, is lecturing in Detroit, accompanying his remarks by references to thirty-eight paintings, depicting scenes in the life of a gambler.

Mrs. Bloomer has recently taken up her residence at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Whether she still appears in the costume which bears her name is not stated.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing is to be the orator before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Dartmouth College, on Wednesday, July 27.

Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, of this City, has established a Female Orphan Asylum at Red Hook, which has now sixteen inmates.

The late Edmund E. Dana bequeathed $5,000 to the Boston Athenæum, and $15,000 for a public library in Cambridge.

Colonel Jefferson Davis has been recalled from Mississippi to Washington by the alarming illness of his wife.

Secretary Floyd has left Washington for a brief visit to his home in Virginia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The officers of the Lake steamer *Michigan* having received orders from the Navy Department to confine their operations for the season to Lake Erie, Capt. E. B. Ward, of Detroit, addressed a letter to the Hon. Henry Ledyard, at Washington, wishing him to present the case to the Department, stating that it would be of great benefit to the lake marine if the steamer could be allowed to extend her operations. Mr. Ledyard replied that he had seen the Secretary of the Navy, who stated that the orders to confine the cruise of the steamer to the lower lakes were issued under a misapprehension, and that she would be allowed to cruise on all the lakes except Superior.

The Boston *Journal* says the $50,000 required to be raised by private subscription for Tufts College, in order to secure to it the Commonwealth's donation of a like amount from the proceeds of the Back Bay lands, is in a fair way of being raised. Silvanus Packard, Esq., of the Second Universalist Society in Boston, has given another sum of twenty thousand dollars in addition to what he had given before. Thomas A. Goddard has given two thousand, in addition to his other subscriptions, and Nathaniel Adams has given one thousand dollars in addition to all he had previously given.

The office in Old Cambridge, Mass., in which Chief-Justice Dana, Rufus King, Royall Tyler, Christopher Gore, Harrison Gray Otis and Chief-Justice Parsons studied law with Judge Trowbridge, has been removed to Cambridgeport, and is now occupied by Irish families.

Dr. C. G. Keenan, Superintendent of the Texas State Asylum for the Insane, has returned home from an extended tour through the Union, undertaken for the purpose of collecting information about the management of insane asylums.

NEW BOOKS.

The World Before the Flood.

POPULAR GEOLOGY. A Series of Lectures by HUGH MILLER. Boston: Gould & Lincoln, 1859.

Thank Heaven for HUGH MILLER! for the noble specimen of manhood that he was; for an [illegible] in his career of the problem—a profound scholar with a big poetic heart growing up in a field of physical labor, beside which Paul's [illegible] like needlework, and even BURNS's [illegible]. Thank Heaven for HUGH MILLER, the nobleman of the quarry; the poet not strutting in the Sunday garb of rhyme, but sweating in working dress, the sleeves of his great imagination always rolled up, showing the brawn of his muscle; the Christian without a shred of hypocrisy on him; the geologist taking [illegible] with the fire in Scotland, which is [illegible] in the world; the historian [illegible] back the [illegible] of the world's story, from that point where common historians tying their [illegible] on insubstantial fables, step work [illegible] the Eternity past, clearly discerning in the lines on the rocks certain threads that converge in the far perspective to the whirling [illegible] of earth's centre. For all geologists great [illegible]—[illegible] scouring the plain, sailing of seas [illegible] by them, they lash their light in the rigging and [illegible] among the rocks where all is [illegible]. But HUGH MILLER surpasses them all in the photographs of the strange lands and seas he brings back from his cruises. None other with such magic genius reanimates the extinct organisms that come under his eye, making the field glow again in its volcanic light, the fossil trees bristle again with fronds and cones, the monsters of the slime to crawl again, and the microscopic legions to swarm once more [illegible].

Perhaps some one may remember the steep hill, [illegible] with gray lichens and yellow mosses, crowned on the top with stunted pines, over which the sun first rose, above the homestead where he was born, and which for a time (it seemed years then, so slowly amble the days of infancy,) was the undiscovered bourne beyond which there was nothing. It was the farther edge of the world, while westward the flat sea terminated the horizon and the world together. He may remember some hot Summer day toiling to the top of that moss-covered hill, and seeing beyond a range of hills; afterwards on exploring their summits he saw far beyond the ocean, limiting all. Then returning, if he was shown a map, and it was explained how all these hills, all that vast world of infantile fancy was but a dot upon it, and that the true world all lay outside, he will feel anew concerning time his old experience concerning space, on reading HUGH MILLER. For, educated as most of us have been, there was a time when we thought that all of past time was set down in human history. But just before the dimest limits of historical time have been reached the geologist begins his story of the latter-day alluvial growths. It takes centuries to arrive at the Drift Period, and many more of them before he finds the "new fossils." One by one the familiar types of life are all missing, till on reaching the chalk formation only a single species of extant animals or plants remains, and yet half the whole body of the rock is composed of the relicts of animals or plants. He is scarcely back to the noon of organic existence, beyond which are the [illegible] old red sandstones, the Silurian formations, and the unstratified primary rocks,—to complete the slow growth of any one of which systems, required a length of time beside which all the historic period is as one swing of the pendulum compared to a century.

When, in 1856, HUGH MILLER came to an untimely and most melancholy end, his surviving friends (of whom among the ablest and best-fitted to be his literary executor was his widow,) published the completed works he had left. When *The Cruise of the Betsy* was issued, we had reason to believe that it was the last of his marvelous series. It added to the general regret to know that he had had it in mind to prepare a labored treatise on the geology of Scotland, which, as the monument of his life, his fame might safely repose upon. But the materials for that great work, we understood, were undigested and in such scattered form, that no less genius than their author's could compact and give them creditable shape. Some years ago, Mr. MILLER delivered a course of lectures, in Edinburgh, on his favorite theme, which, at the time, he was importuned to publish, but he resolutely declined, (except as to the disposition of two of them, which were incorporated in his *Testimony of the Rocks*,) on the ground that they were the essence and gist of his coming great work. But, being arrested by death, the great work—which, if it had been completed, would very likely have shared the fate of other great works, standing high on the list of classics in science, to be much quoted and little read—was never written. Six of these lectures his widow has revised, with the aid of the first geologists of Scotland, and timidly put forth, doubting whether his great fame would be diminished or increased thereby. But her timidity was unnecessary. The lectures form a delightful manual of geology, by the side of which all others seem mere catalogues of fossils and of rocks by name. They are written in his always elegant style, pure, clear, simple and eloquent, and with that power of description which BUCKLAND was tempted to say he would give his left hand to possess. But most remarkable of all is the feeling of reliability one has in reading them—the sensation that he treads on firm ground—that there is no danger that the production of a few most carefully observed facts would knock out the underpinning and fetch his whole structure tumbling down. Perhaps Mr. MILLER had the rare sense to leave out of sight the weaker arguments, and so avoid advertising the weakness of his position—at any rate there is a wonderful air of truth about these lectures that is very bracing to the spirits; the reader uses his faith not as a crutch, but simply as a walking stick to explore doubtful places with. When they tell us that a shrewd paleontologist will reconstruct a tortoise out of a fossil tooth, we cannot help feeling that if we had pared away one edge of the tooth before it went out of our hands, the great naturalist's genius might have turned out a flying dragon instead. There is no room for such cavils reading HUGH MILLER; in spite of the skepticism with which we approach him, Geology, under his hands, seems to take indubitable rank among the exact sciences.

Geologists do indeed take very extraordinary liberties with the great forces of nature to make their theories comport with the phenomena that confront them. They do not scruple to lift up continents and submerge them again, to subject the mountain-tops of what now are temperate latitudes to the rasping of icebergs, and their valleys to the denuding agencies of glaciers. But reason is more ready to accept the probability that such phenomena which are yet observable on a comparatively small scale, were formerly occurring in a gigantic way, than to confess the miracle which skepticism offers as the only alternative. For certainly it were a staggering miracle that the earth should suddenly roll out of nothing into existence, blooming as to-day with all Spring flowers, but its verdant garniture thinly hiding the apparent debris and relics of thousands of preceding ages. While it is no more a miracle that continents should sink and emerge again than that a violet should grow where its seed was dropped last year. But then if one is going to be skeptical he should be thorough about it. Even if not consistent enough to believe that the world was born only the day before he was, he persists in the luxury of believing that all histories written on paper are veritable, he must reject most that antiquarians have contributed to the history of the race, for the evidences that men did live in periods denominated from the material of their rude implements of war or peace, the Bronze and Stone ages, are very dimly traced in their scattered tools and weapons, compared with the stony volumes that testify to the myriad tribes of animals that preceded the arrival of man.

It gives a smack of homeliness to the geologic procession of events to learn that some of its great operations have been going on since man, our brother, though half naked, and eating his venison raw, has been here. The sand-dunes, accumulations of sand heaped [illegible] by winds, and in some cases consolidated into a kind of open sandstone, contain human fossils enough to show that many of them are of late formation. An old British church and oratory was disinterred from one on the Cornish coast, after being hidden for nearly a thousand years. An act of Parliament, of the times of WILLIAM III., records the fact that under a wilderness of sand in the north of Scotland, there is an ancient [illegible] barony, with its ploughed fields and fences, and the remains of a manor-house, all irrecoverably submerged.

But still more ancient, and yet within the historic period, are many of the Scotch morasses, deep swamps of peat, drowned forests, covered now with mosses. The mark of the Roman axe has been detected in many instances on the lower tier of stumps over which the peat has accumulated, and the axe itself, with Roman coins and arms, has often been found there. Several of these morasses were evidently formed since the Christian Era. The legionaries of AGRICOLA cut down, in their march, wide avenues in the forest. They leave the felled wood to rot on the surface, small streams are choked up, pools form, the cold, shaded soil produces a new order of plants, and the overturned forest becomes a morass. At other times the upturned roots and broken trunks show that hurricanes have begun the work which elsewhere the Roman soldiers started. But sand-dunes and morasses are merely local affairs, which are being produced every day. There is much evidence that Scotland has suffered one great geologic change since the advent of the human race. During several paroxysms of upheaval, the level of the land has been changed with reference to the level of the ocean from 20 to 40 feet. Below the old coast lines there is a fringe of alluvial "bottoms," (they would call them in New-England,) which within a few thousand years were the beaches, covered with tangle and wrack to the present coast-line, that were only laid bare when the tide fell well off. The bones of whales have been found in the clay forty feet above the present sea-level, and among them primitive weapons. Where the City of Glasgow now stands three rude canoes have been dug up from where they reposed upon pure sea-sand, yet were entombed one of them on a level, 26 feet above that of the sea; and in one of them was found a hatchet of green stone, seeming to show in all its connections that while a rude race occupied the shore, the Frith of Clyde covered the site of the lower districts of Glasgow,—to which arguments from the curious etymologies of the coast also tend, but without much force, if considered alone.

Reading backward the history of Scotland, the next chapter is that of which the all-pervading boulder-clays treat—the Era of the Drift. Just as a cutler whetting his chisel on a flat Turkey stone drives the gray, milky dressing to the further end of the stone, where they accumulate thick in the direction of the stroke, so the icebergs, with the rocks frozen in at their base like graver's chisels, went grinding over the rocks driving the clay that they made with them, dropping it into deep, still, hollows, and drifting it in eddies into the lee of rocks that they could not break—indicating very distinctly at this remove of time the rocks from which the clay was ground by the corresponding color. No human bones occur in these clays or in any formations anterior to them, except as they may have been deposited at a grave's depth by their human fellows. Indeed it would have been rather a gelid time for poor, shrinking humanity in Scotland during the Drift ages. At their beginning the land stood much as it stands now, the sea washing, or stiffened, up to the old coast-lines. It was the climate of Lapland. There were forests of fir in the plains, interspersed with spruce-pine—red-haired, shaggy elephants browsing among them. Stinted willows and dwarfed birches crowned the lesser heights, while the mountains were capped and cloaked in ice and snow. The rhinoceros wallowed in the swamp, the moose basked on the island left bare by the tide, reindeer cropped the mosses and lichens, and wolves abounded, of whose descendants the last was killed in 1680 by EWAN CAMERON of Lochiel. Between the mountains the huge gullies that front the sea were packed to the height of 150 or 200 feet from the bottom with ice and snow, which, slowly moving downward, polishing the granite precipices, smoothly rounding the porphyry, wrenching the loose rocks out, at last were launched into the sea. Meanwhile Scotland was sinking—foundering like a great hulk at sea. Glaciers from still more Northern coasts were launching their icebergs, which were borne southward by the Arctic current till they fell into the Gulf Stream, and drifting eastward, scratched deep grooves in the fixed rocks below, ground the softer strata into mud which settled into the deeper water, or brushing fragments from others, scattered them as boulders in their course. Slowly the land kept sinking, till at last only three groups of snow-peaked islands—a wintry archipelago, marked its whole submerged area—the Cheviot on the South, the Grampian midway, and the Ben Weavis to the North. For centuries the solemn procession of icebergs keeps on, beating ineffectually against the towering islands, brushing their sides, ploughing the submerged peaks, wearing away the fronts of the crags and piling the gravel and boulders in their lee. Centuries more, and Scotland is rising again. As it emerges, the climate moderates, and Summer brings some genial warmth. Peeping out from the hill-sides semi-arctic plants appear, while in the sheltered valleys the Flora of a warmer land is grown. Decaying vegetation mixes with the boulder-clay and forms a soil fit for the production of the cereals, and man appears. The proofs which make all this probable as a chapter in the history of Scotland occupy the first and second of these lectures. In the third, the lecturer strides back to the beginning of a still remoter era—the time of the formation of the *Tertiary Rocks*. Scotland then was a country of extensive forests, peopled with animals and plants that are strange there now, but possessing in good part the characteristics of the Atlantic coast of our country when the Puritans found it. Among the stately trees of the period was a species of pine now extinct, which when touched with decay bled amber. This beautiful gum, imperishable in air or water, has preserved from the tertiary period 800 different species of insects (and the whole catalogue of known British insects only numbers some 11,000 species) and the leaves or wood of 48 different species of shrubs and trees—all that perished by it being delicately embalmed to this day. But the country still had its earthquake agues and its active volcanoes, as the abundant trap-tuff and the overlying basalt in the tertiary district show.

Between this era and the next, there is a leaf torn out—a break in the progression of organisms. With the exception of a single microscopic family, not a species has crossed to this from the far side—the *Chalk* era. During its continuance, Scotland was utterly sunk, unless, as is probable, the Grampians, green and waving with nameless trees, overtopped the ocean, that brooded over all the rest. Myriads of mollusks, in galleys of pearl, careered on the surface, long-extinct fishes sported in its middle depths, while on its white floor the sedentary shell-fish burrowed. But amazing swarms of animalculæ crowded the sea, which perishing, their skeletons sank to the bottom in thick deposits of white, impalpable mud, so that the deep-setting currents showed their boundaries on the surface by their milky hue. When the great drift followed, most of this impalpable chalk was swept eastward into the stiller oceans, and Scotland, emerged, is not rich in chalk.

Back another long stride, and the land is seen again with its present general upland outlines, its last born line of mountains just heaved up by the subterranean explosions. An immense river—the Weald River, traverses it across the north, in whose waters are reptiles in fiendish shapes, some half crocodile and half fish, and some looking like tortoises strung on boa constrictors.

Still earlier, deep into the coast of what now is Sutherland, an estuary set back; its brackish waters were the home of lobsters (after a fashion,) corals, star-fish, monsters half flying and half floating, and [illegible] in [illegible] which in the fossil state [illegible] the "[illegible] thunderbolts." The [illegible] expanse of marshes on one side are the tramping grounds of huge winged reptiles, crocodiles and tortoises, and the resting-place of dragons with furious Greek names. On the other side are overhanging cliffs of Old Red Sandstone, looking just as old then as now, in which if there had been one Oolitic geologist, armed with cold chisel and hammer, he might have chipped out the same fossils in precisely the same state of preservation as the geologist of the Christian year 1859 reveals. When ages have hardened the deposits of this Wealden river and this Oolitic estuary, they will be the richest of all rocks in fossils of curious fish, flesh and fowl. The rings of the fossil pines that tumbled, while they were yet trees, from the Old Red Sandstone cliff into the estuary, may still be counted, showing in their narrower or wider circles the variability of the Summers and Winters of that age, and the alternating groups of chill and genial Summers.

Still earlier or further back in time, Scotland was a shallowly submerged shoal of soft mud, into which innumerable mollusks sank age after age and were buried. The shoal, lifted to the light again, stiffened, dried and hardened into stone, is *Lias*, which splits into thin laminæ, revealing on every jet-black plate finely-drawn engravings in all shades from opaque to silvery white, in amber and yellowish brown too, the shells of animals that were defunct ages be fore the Oolitic period. Still the laminæ are often so fat with animal-derived bitumen that they flame in the fire, and the limestone bands that separate the shales when struck by the hammer yield the heavy fetid odor of corruption.

By this time existing Scotland seems old; but, trudging back a few more centuries, we reach something new, the new Red Sandstone or triassic deposits. The rock that represents both the Triassic and the Permian (the next older system) presents one appearance to the mineralogist, but a strange line of demarcation separates them. They lie conformably to each other, as if deposited in immediate succession. There is no trace of physical convulsion, of tornado, of earthquake, or of eruption of fire. But the organic remains are entirely different. Until recently it was held that not a single organism, animal or vegetable, crossed that undisturbed horizontal line, and was common to the creation that ended and the creation that begun there. In the Triassic rocks of Scotland no fossil organisms have been found, but they are curiously imprinted with foot-marks of gigantic reptiles and birds, with impressions of insects and even of rain-drops.

The next age back was the *Carboniferous*, resulting in the production of the immense coal-beds. It is made up of fossil forests, though often rich too in fossil fish. It seems as if the earth's crust were too weak to bear the weight of continents, which, when overburdened by vegetable growths and tramping animals sank, only afterwards to be thrust up again. Subsidence and upheavals were then among the processes of nature to be calculated on. Nature labored with huge immaturities of all kinds. The prevailing forms of both Flora and Fauna belong to a past fashion. There were no mammals yet created, and even of reptiles but a few. Fish abounded, and of great size. The trees bore no fruit, but everywhere cones; they had elaborately-carved trunks and well-balanced fronds, and were of immense size. To a human being they would have looked as the ferns and club-mosses of the Brobdignags to a wandering Lilliputian. As we ascend to the middle and earlier portions of this period the traces of land become scarcer.

Centuries further back, before the first coal was deposited, was the *Old Red Sandstone Era*. The upper rocks of this deposit abound in the dwarfs of fishes that are gigantic in the coal—and mostly in creatures whose skeletons are external, like the armadillo and the tortoise. The middle ones are full of fossil weeds, as if from a wide, extended sea. The lower are most abundant in fish, which lie packed in the stone like herring in a barrel. Curiously, every one of them, in his stiffly-curved, contorted form, gives evidence of having met a sudden death. Among the odd forms are those of fish with a reptilian look, and one strange fellow whose jaws worked with a horizontal action. While all this was being wrought, there are evidences of an immensely-extended period of time. During its process, Scotland was a continent of mud, at first shallowly covered with water, then lying exposed to the air, drying, warping, cracking, and then again submerged by a dark-hued, muddy ocean.

The next stride back is to the *Silurian Era*, in which were the first beginnings of life, animal or vegetable, on our planet. Its depositions vary from five to ten miles in thickness. Most of it in Scotland seems to have been formed at the bottom of a deep sea, below the zero line of vital organisms. It has a poverty-stricken Flora, mostly of seaweeds; but there are Silurian depositions, of which every particle of their calcareous matter must once have been associated with animal life. To this age belongs the trilobite—the giant father of that race of which the only extant ally is a little insect which floats or swims indifferently, either side up, on our stagnant pools now-a-days. The remains of no plant or animal have been detected in Scotland underlying the rock in which the oldest graptolite appears. We take off our hat to the graptolite; he was of a very low family—a zoophyte at that—but the Adam of all earthy races; the first of all created things that lived on this terrestial ball.

Now we have arrived not at "the beginning," but at the epoch when the primary rocks were being created, but the gneiss was gneiss then and the slate was slate then. It was long before He who made the earth pronounced it "Good." The inner fires were shooting up through yawning chasms, their flames laden with molten granite. The islands of melted gneiss quivered with frequent convulsions, and were scarcely less billowy than the boiling ocean over which clouds of steam and fog shut out all rays of the moon, if there was a moon, or sun, if there was a sun. We shall hardly be expected to travel much further back, but when future students have translated all the hieroglyphics written within and without upon the imperishable volume that encrusts and keeps down the fires upon that portion of the globe, the history of Scotland will be pretty well written. And in all its leading features the story of this rugged land is the story of the whole earth.

To resume. HUGH MILLER's doctrine, loosely but briefly stated, is that:

The Primary rocks were deposited under water, but constantly exposed to a seething heat.

The Silurians were formed at the bottom of a deep sea, much of it below the zero of life.

The Old Red Sandstone was a continent of mud slowly emerging from an ocean of mud.

The Coal was the product of a land of forests of cone-bearing trees, repeatedly sunk and reelevated.

The New Red Sandstone, he separates into the Permian (the oldest, and bearing some fossils) and the Triassic—which bear innumerable footprints of birds and reptiles, impressed while in the state of yielding, plastic sand. But within the outer limits of these two systems, one creation of organic life ended and another began.

The Lias was a shallow-sea burial-place, which being lifted was the basis of the Oolite.

The Oolite was an estuary in a land of marshes hovered over, trampled and inhabited by dragons.

The Wealden was a river-bed, in which are deposited the relics of half sea half land-monsters.

The Chalk was an ocean-bottom, milky white with the skeletons of animalculæ.

The Tertiary was a land formation of a general New-England look, with some unquenched volcanoes still smoking and shaken with frequent earthquakes.

The Drift was a period of glaciers and icebergs, which ground the softer rocks to clay and sand, and formed the basis of the alluvial soils, out of which man and the existing plants and animals procure their food.

We have left ourselves no room to reproduce the speculations, most interesting to artists, concerning the geological structure of the land as the [illegible] of landscape,—nor to do more than allude to the descriptive sketches from the authentic portfolio which constitute the appendix.

LOVE ME LITTLE, LOVE ME LONG. By CHARLES READE. New-York: Harper & Bros.

The hero of CHARLES READE's first novel was a viscount—for all young British novelists appear to think themselves under an obligation to draw on the peerage for their heroes; but since then he has had the good sense to go a stage lower in the social scale for his representative men, and, in his new novel of *Love Me Little, Love Me Long*, he has selected an entirely new style of personage for his hero—the mate of a merchant ship—with a name as unromantic as that of his position in life. David Dodd, is the name which the novelist has bestowed upon his hero; and his heroine is a young lady in the middle ranks of society—Lucy, an orphan, the joint ward of her two uncles, one an old bachelor country-gentleman, and the other a wealthy merchant. She is an orphan, and her guardians find her society so agreeable that they quarrel for the privilege of having her, and they compromise by agreeing that she shall divide her time between them, spending three months alternately with each. Mrs. Bazalgette, the merchant's wife, finds Lucy a most agreeable companion, and very useful to her in altering her dresses; while the young lady's bachelor uncle discovers that his house is much more attractive to the country squires while his niece is with him than when he is alone. The two guardians, therefore, are naturally jealous of each other, and entertain a mutual hatred, which is still further heightened by a desire on the part of each to outwit the other in providing a husband for their niece. Aunt Bazalgette is herself a flirt and a coquette, and exercises her talent upon all the handsome young fellows that visit her; but she has selected a London banker for her niece, while the bachelor uncle is concocting a scheme for marrying the young lady to a soft-headed but well-descended squire in his neighborhood. While she is at his house she meets David Dodd, who is on a visit to his sister Eve, and as the young sailor entertains them one evening by spinning some of his long yarns about the sea, (all of them being very old yarns indeed, which have been quite worn out on this side of the Atlantic,) Lucy listens and loves, like Desdemona listening to the hairbreadth escapes of Othello. She gazes upon the broad shoulders, the bright eyes and the manly face of the young fellow, and, for the first time in her life, feels that she is in the presence of "the male of her own species." This is a feeling which usually settles the business with young ladies, and determines their destiny; but Lucy is a cautious girl, who never yields to her impulses, and therefore she holds back, apparently, while she really falls headlong in love. David Dod does not understand why he should not fall in love with so charming a person, and therefore he puts no restraint upon his passions, and at once plunges headlong into a sea of difficulties, with as little hesitation as Romeo felt when he encountered the fair Juliet in her father's palace. David Dod, the mate of an Indiaman, is not a suitable person to visit the home of Lucy's uncle, but the old gentleman having been amused by David's sister, who is a sort of moral Becky Sharp, invites her to drink tea with Lucy, and she, being proud of her brother's accomplishment in spinning yarns, brings him along with her. The young couple falling in love with each other, the story is prolonged by a narration of the little difficulties which prevent their union, an event which the reader discovers to be inevitable from their first meeting. But so slight is the plot, and so destitute of incident is the narrative, that to increase the size of the volume, the author interpolates an essay on banking and political economy in the heart of the story, which does no particular harm, as it is not at all likely that anybody will read it. Lucy and David are married at the close, and we gather from the conversation of two persons which is appended, that Mr. Dod had become the captain of an East-Indiaman, and was so popular with his passengers that he was called "Gentleman Dod," a rather equivocal compliment to be paid to a sailor. There is very little invention in Mr. READE's plots, and a good many of the incidents and episodes which he introduces are taken at second-hand; yet he is one of the most original of English novel-writers, notwithstanding; and his method of working up his materials is entirely distinct from that of any other author of the day. There is very little description or narrative-writing in his novels; his characters describe themselves in their conversations, and we gain an insight into their natures and motives as we do with people in daily life, by listening to their remarks, and watching their conduct. In "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," there is very little of passion or of the romantic element; the heroine is always as cool as a cucumber, and the hero never misbehaves himself. There is a little tragedy revealed by David's sister, which has nothing whatever to do with the story, however, who confesses to her brother that she once fell in love with a "Creamcheese" who did not reciprocate her passion, whereupon she conceived the terrible design of inviting him to tea, and administering to him a dose of laudanum. Eve Dod, though we see but little of her, and she plays but a subordinate part in the story, is, in reality, the best drawn character in it, and makes the strongest impression of them all on the mind of the reader. Aunt Bazalgette, too, is a sharply-defined, brilliantly-colored, and well-conceived womanly character; but Lucy, the heroine, is quiet, common-place, amiable and altogether unlike any other heroine except such as may be found in the placid novels of Miss AUSTEN. The title of the story is a misnomer, for the only people in it who love at all love a good deal, and do not love long, for just as they begin to love in earnest the tale comes to a conclusion. The charm of Mr. READE's novel is not so much in the development of the story as in the raciness of the style, the sharp sarcasms which he throws in, the crisp dialogue, the dramatic incidents, the dash and boldness of his outlined characters, and the lawless disregard of conventionalities which he shows on all occasions. There is no American writer, not even the authors of cheap sensation novels, who would dare to use so many slang American phrases as Mr. READE introduces into his novels, and there are very few scholars, when writing for their own class, who venture to introduce so much Latin, Greek and French as Mr. READE does when writing for the great mass of uneducated readers.

Worcester's New Quarto Dictionary.

We have been shown the advanced sheets of this work, and from the examination we have been able to give, have no doubt it will be a most valuable work of reference—one which no one desirous of an accurate knowledge of the English language could afford to be without. Some features of this work deserve especial attention. There is a careful treatment of synonymous terms—and terms of heraldry, architecture, votary, natural history, and mechanics are profusely illustrated by means of neat wood-cuts. Both the synonyms and the illustrations are incorporated in the body of the text, so that the inconvenience of separate references is avoided. Its definitions are full but concise, and illustrated by numerous quotations from standard authors. In the definitions, the changes which have occurred in the use of words, are carefully marked, the meanings which have become obsolete or which are not elegant, being indicated always with references to the authors so using them, so that there is a complete historical view of the successive changes in our language. Nice scholarship is further shown in the etymologies, which are most complete, in both the ancient and modern tongues, and, what will be found of great service, the accents and breathings are carefully placed.

Still another want which is every day becoming more urgent, we find met most fully. We find in our readings great numbers of technical terms of art and science which have become popularized, and no longer belong exclusively to the vocabularies of special dictionaries. They belong to the general vocabulary as truly as any words in our language. There has been a judicious selection of such, to the number of six or seven thousand. From the list of subscribers to the work in this City, embracing the names of some hundreds of our most noted literary, mercantile, and professional men, we judge that it meets with general approbation. Many of our most eminent scholars have written letters of approval. The dictionary is now nearly completed, and we shall await its appearance with interest, regarding it as a most valuable contribution to English Lexicography.

Curious Will Cases.

Some curious developments of family history have recently been made public in Massachusetts, in contested will cases. In the Supreme Court at Boston, a few days ago, the will of WILLIAM STARNS, of that city, was set aside on the ground of undue influence of the wife; the contestants being GEORGE [illegible] and wife, the son-in-law and daughter of testator. Mr. STARNS had been for many years in the employ of ENOCH TRAIN & Co., shipbuilders. He had accumulated some $4,000, and left the bulk of the property to his wife. The evidence developed, among other facts, the following incidents in the life of the parties:

The Appellees called a great number of witnesses to prove that Mrs. STARNS was a very energetic and masculine woman, who used harsh language, smoked, and swore, and required her husband to pay over to her monthly all his earnings; that he was literally a hen-pecked husband; that she was accustomed to speak of his daughters very disrespectfully, and had often said that they should have no part of his property, and after the will was signed, said that the will was made and that they should have nothing; that when she married, the eldest daughter was out at service, and the younger but six years old; that she compelled the latter to wear cast-off and insufficient clothing, and required her, at the early age of eight or ten, to wash the dishes, wash herself in the yard, scrub the floors and stairs, eat mouldy and worm-eaten bread, and go to bed through the year at 5 o'clock P. M., and had her put out to service at the age of 14 years. That the elder sister, AMY F. NELSON was very poor, and married to a seafaring man, who contributed little to her support; that he had married her with her father's consent; and once before her third confinement, had agreed with her father to have her occupy a room in his house, for which she should pay until he, (her husband) should return from sea; that while the husband was absent, Mrs. STARNS took offense because her husband gave AMY ninepence to buy an apron and a few oranges; and because she lied down in the day time, while suffering from a headache; that Mrs. STARNS compelled her to leave the house, saying she would not allow her husband to waste his sweets and money upon her; that she would tantalize and torment her until she left; and would soon have a will made by which she should have nothing. That the daughter was thus obliged to leave, and was indebted to charity for shelter and care during her confinement, and that this occurrence took place just before the will was executed.

The will was set aside by decree of the Court.

Another case was that of the will of Mrs. HANNAH PLUMER, of Newburyport, who bequeathed the bulk of her property to CHARLES H. IRELAND, in trust for her married daughter, Mrs. ENOCH G. ADAMS. Mrs. ADAMS soon after died, bequeathing all her right and title to her husband, and he sued the executor IRELAND. Evidence was offered to prove that the testatrix was of unsound mind when the will was drawn. It was also shown, by numerous declarations of Mrs. P., that she looked upon Mr. ADAMS with dislike; that she had formed the opinion that he had married her daughter for her money; that he had deceived them as to his own prospects; that he was ungrateful for favors shown him; that he was shiftless, and unable to take care of himself, or to earn his own living; that she meant he should not have the spending of her money, and intended not only to make a legacy to the Church, but also to put her daughter's property in such a way that he could not control it or inherit it. No attempt was made to confute this testimony, further than to show that at some times she expressed herself as pleased with some of his literary performances.

The will was affirmed.

Discontinuance of the Overland Mail Service.

From the Constitution.

The failure of Congress, at its late session, to make the usual appropriations for the Post-Office Department, has induced the Postmaster-General to scrutinize the service, with a view to discontinue all that may be dispensed with without material injury to the public convenience. The territorial routes between Neosho, Mo., and Albuquerque, N. M., and between Kansas, Mo., and Stockton, Cal., which were let to contract last year, have accordingly been discontinued—the discontinuance to take effect from the 1st day of July next. For some time past, (as it appears from the reports on file in the Department,) the service upon both of these routes has been almost entirely interrupted.

There is no evidence that the mails due on the first route at Neosho, in December and January last, and at Albuquerque in December, February and March, ever reached their respective points of destination; or that those due on the second route at Kansas, in November and March, and at Stockton in January, February and March, ever arrived. On the first route, the mail due at Albuquerque in November was not received until the first of January following; and, on the second route, the December and January mails failed to arrive at Kansas until the last day of February.

These failures have resulted from various causes, but mostly from the presence of hostile Indians along the lines, who have frequently compelled the mail-carriers to return, and in one instance the carrier was taken and the mail destroyed.

The natural result of such irregularities has been the reduction of the mail matter until the amount for transportation has become comparatively insignificant. The entire mail which left Albuquerque for Neosho in October last, consisted of but two letters and a newspaper. This service may, then, certainly be dispensed with, and the remaining four territorial or overland routes, including the main route from Independence to Santa Fé, and the Isthmus route, will doubtless furnish abundant mail facilities for the entire public necessity.

The Cleveland *Leader* says there is quite a stir in Coshocton, Ohio, touching what is supposed to be a silver mine near West Lafayette. It is stated that the ore has been taken to the Philadelphia mint, and was pronounced the richest ever received there, every three pounds of ore making one pound of pure silver. The ore is found in a bed fifty yards wide and three feet thick, overlaid with a vein of lead one foot thick. There is some doubt of the truth of the representations.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given, pursuant to the provision of title 1, chapter 4, and part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, that a limited partnership has been formed between THEODORE DEHON on the one part, a resident of the City of New-York, and SIDNEY BROOKS on the other, a resident of Newport, R. I.
The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is THEODORE DEHON.
The general nature of the business of the firm is that of Commission, Importing and Shipping Merchants.
The said THEODORE DEHON is the general partner, and the said SIDNEY BROOKS is the special partner of said partnership.
The residence of Theodore Dehon is in the City of New-York, and of Sidney Brooks, Newport, R. I.
The said special partner has contributed to the common stock and paid in cash as capital the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.
The said partnership is to commence on May 15, 1859, and shall terminate on May 15, 1864.
THEODORE DEHON,
SIDNEY BROOKS,
No. 19 Wall-st., near Broadway.

Mr. CHARLES BRIDGES and Mr. PICKERING CLARK are authorized to sign by procuration for the above firm. THEODORE DEHON.
May 14, 1859.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of HATFIELD & CO., for the manufacture of looking-glasses and picture frames, terminated by limitation, on the first day of May, 1859.
The above business will be continued at the old stand, No. 6 Astor-place, by W. HATFIELD, who is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
W. HATFIELD,
E. C. WILLIAMS.
New-York, May 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE WESTERVELT SHIP-YARD, Houston-st., East River, New-York, May 2, 1859.—The undersigned having withdrawn from the business of ship-building and repairing, has disposed of his interests therein to DANIEL D. WESTERVELT, who will continue the business at the above location. The undersigned may, for the present, be found at his office, No. 11 South William-st. STEPHEN G. ROGERT.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR punching holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of Gibbs's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by P. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., up stairs.

EXCURSION.—SUNDAY BOAT TO KEYPORT, Cliffwood, Perth Amboy, Chelsea, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Totten's. Steamboat IOLAS leaves foot of Barclay-st. EVERY DAY (except Saturdays) at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 2 o'clock P. M.

A LIGHT, WELL-MADE ROCKAWAY carriage for one or two horses, made to order for the owner, to be seen at Kelly's livery stables, No. 15 West 13th-st. Inquire between 7 and 11 o'clock at No. 8 Jefferson Market.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY AT ORANGE New-Jersey, one hour's ride from the City, a good cook to do the coarse washing, and a chambermaid to wait on table and do the fine washing; none but Protestants need apply. Call at No. 149 5th av., before Wednesday next.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON THE PASSAIC River; fine lawn, furnished house, barn, coach-house, and garden, with [illegible] acres of ground; one mile from Newark. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st. and Broadway.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIBBEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES—PERFECT, reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. G. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STAND IN CENTRE Market. For particulars, inquire of R. K. PEEBLES, No. 21 Rivington-st.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE COUNTY, ss.—ORLANDO ALEXANDER, of the city and county of Milwaukee, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he [illegible] the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, one of the above-named defendants, to the amount of [illegible] thousand dollars; [illegible] to whom it was transferred for the purpose of [illegible]; that said stock has remained [illegible]; [illegible] applied through his said agent to the officers and managers of said Company for a transfer of said stock to the name of affiant upon the books of said Corporation, but for some pretended reason unknown to affiant such reasonable request was refused; and this affiant further says that he knows Nehemiah P. Stanton, the President of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company; that some time in the latter part of December, or early in January last past, affiant thinks in January, he met the said Stanton, then President as aforesaid, at the Newhall House, in Milwaukee, and had a conversation with him in reference to the two million mortgage said to have been executed by said railroad Company, in June last, to William Barnes, as Trustee, in which conversation this affiant expressed to said Stanton the belief that said mortgage was not executed for any real purpose of relieving said railroad Company from its pecuniary embarrassments; and that if the railroad was permitted to be sold under such mortgage, the measure would prove highly prejudicial to all the Stockholders and creditors of said railroad Company.

In the course of such conversation, said Stanton said to this affiant that the intention of the holders of the bonds issued under said mortgage, ordinarily and commonly known as the third mortgage, was to effect an early sale under such mortgage, and after the sale, to organize anew, and the bondholders to come in as stockholders under such new organization, and thus cut off and wipe out all the old stock and the unsecured indebtedness of the company. And said Stanton said to this affiant that the [illegible] Company was not in the shape of judgment or otherwise, so that he could give affiant [illegible], but that he could effect it in another way.

He then proposed to borrow of affiant the sum of one thousand dollars, on a credit of ten days, for the use of said Company, and to lodge with affiant, as collateral security, ten thousand dollars of such third mortgage bonds with the understanding that said bonds were not to be redeemed at the expiration of said ten days, but that the same should become forfeited to affiant, who might, after a sale under such mortgage, convert the same into stock under said contemplated new organization. That affiant refused such offer, fearing the legality of the transaction and the validity of such bonds, and affiant further says that he had a further and similar conversation with said Stanton, in Milwaukee, in the early part of February last past, in which affiant said to said Stanton that, as this affiant believed the officers and directors of said Railroad Company had no legal right to issue said bonds and sell them for merely nominal considerations, said Stanton replied they had such right and could sell them for whatever price they saw fit, and remarked that we, (alluding to himself as President, and the other Directors,) will sell you all the bonds you want for five cents on the dollar; and further affiant saith not.
[Signed] O. ALEXANDER.
Subscribed and sworn to, this 26th day of April, A. D. 1859.
EDWIN F. TOWNSEND, Notary Public, Milwaukee County, Wis.

MOSES KNEELAND'S STATEMENT.

Circuit Court for Columbia County, Wisconsin.—Newcomb Cleveland against the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company and other defendants.—State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County, ss.—I Moses Kneeland, being duly sworn on oath, say, that in March, April and May, A. D. 1858, I was a Director and member of the Board of Directors to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, defendant, and had and heard several conversations with and between members of the Board of Directors of said Company and others, at that time, about the possibility of relieving the said Company from its financial embarrassments, and that Stephen H. Alden, George W. Luther, Alfred Noxon, frequently discussed the matter in my presence, and were in favor of issuing bonds and mortgage similar to those issued subsequently and called the Third Mortgage and third mortgage bonds, for the purpose of foreclosing the same, and thus wipe out the stock of said Company, and the floating debt of said Company, but no action of the Board was had upon the subject, for the reason, as I suppose, that the scheme could not then be carried through the Board.

That immediately after the last election of directors of said company, I had conversations with said Stanton, Luther, Noxon, Shoe and Guenison, defendants in this suit, and with William E. Smith, about the same subject above referred to; that most of these persons advocated the issue of bonds and a third mortgage, similar to those which subsequently were issued, and called third mortgage bonds, for the purpose of wiping out the old stock and floating debt, and for the sole purpose of suffering the same to be foreclosed, to accomplish this purpose; and it was not, so far as I know, pretended or expected by either of them that the company would ever make a payment thereon; on the contrary, the design was not to make any such payment, but to foreclose, for the purpose of wiping out said stock and floating debt, as aforesaid.

That I have, since May, 1858, had repeated conversations with Stanton upon the same subject; that about the 12th October, 1858, I was told by Selah Chamberlain that the Directors of said Company had proposed to him that if he would pay over to them from the earnings of said Company's said railroad, leased to said Chamberlain, one thousand dollars per month, they would not issue the said third mortgage bonds; and when said Chamberlain asked my advice about the matter, I advised him he could not do so without violating his contract with the Company, and putting himself in the power of the creditors of said Company; that said Chamberlain started off to Albany to decline this proposal; that soon afterwards I had a conversation with said Stanton, who told me if said Chamberlain had accepted said proposition the third mortgage bonds would not have been issued, except to pay floating debts of said Company, with two years' coupons cut off from said bonds; and in the same conversation said Stanton told me that the Directors had made up their minds to use said third mortgage bonds for the purpose of having a foreclosure, and thus wipe out and destroy the old stock and floating debt of said Company; that they had made up a party, consisting of Russell Sage, William Walker, Stephen H. Alden and William Gould and others, and that they desired to bring into the plan some persons in Milwaukee, and were particularly desirous that I should go in, and that it was a going to be a big thing, a great deal of money to be made out of it, and they did not wish me to be fighting them; that I could have any amount of the bonds I would want, almost, put up as collateral at five cents on the dollar, with the understanding that they should be forfeited, and then become mine, which I declined, telling them I considered the bonds as worthless, and I did not wish to enter into any such operation. I asked said Stanton in this conversation, what was to be done with the coupons payable 1st January, 1859? He said that if they concluded to foreclose for the interest falling due 1st January, 1859, they should give the coupons, payable 1st January, 1859, to the holders of the bonds, from which they had been cut off before delivery of the bonds, so as to enable them to accomplish said foreclosure.

I have had other and different conversations with said Stanton about that time and since, but substantially to the same effect.
MOSES KNEELAND.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 26th day of April, 1859.
MAT. H. CARPENTER, Notary Public, Wisconsin.

ELECTION—ARTISANS' BANK.—AT AN election for DIRECTORS of the ARTISANS' BANK, for the ensuing year, held on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen:

NATHAN C. PLATT,	HENRY A. DENNISON,
FRANK VINCENT,	ELIJAH HOUGHTON,
JAMES C. DERBY,	JOHN H. BROWNING,
WILLIAM PHELPS,	ABEL F. GOODNOW,
ASAHEL JONES,	WM. JAS. TODD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHAN C. PLATT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and FRANK VINCENT, Esq., Vice-President.
E. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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31 31 31 31 31 31 BOYS' CLOTHING 31 31 31 31 31 31
JOHN ST.
D. L. CORNELL.

Boston, April 1.
MY FRIENDS: THE PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, Bookbinders, Type Founders, who have for many years been kind and generous patrons in the purchase and use of my inventions and manufactures, I have now with much regret, to perform the duty of taking a business leave of you.
Owing to a state of circumstances which I need not explain, I am induced to relinquish the place which I have heretofore occupied in the business of furnishing the Presses of my invention, and other apparatus peculiar to your several vocations, to Messrs. R. HOE & CO., a firm sufficiently well and favorably known, to afford assurance that they will fill my place with satisfaction to my friends and patrons, and with honor, as well as credit to themselves; and towards whom, therefore, I desire to bespeak an extension of that confidence and patronage with which you have so long favored your grateful friend,
ISAAC ADAMS.

New-York, May 1, 1859.
The Printers and Publishers of the United States, are respectfully informed that the undersigned have purchased of Isaac Adams, Esq., his entire interest in the patents peculiar to the "Adams Printing Press," and other kindred machinery, together with his patterns and tools used for building the same; and that the business of making and repairing as prosecuted by him, will be carried on with renewed vigor and vigilance by them, on the old premises, situated in Foundry-street, South Boston, to which place orders may be addressed as heretofore.
The Adams machines have been largely used, and held in great favor. They will not be allowed to decline in our hands, either in style or staunchness. We may fairly appeal to our established reputation as pressmakers, as a sufficient guaranty of undiminished excellence in every particular; and if increased dispatch is possible, it will be imparted to the business.
We also embrace this opportunity to notify those who are manufacturing machines that contravene the patents in question, that measures will be promptly taken to protect our legal rights. All persons using such machines without license from us, are liable to suit as [illegible]; and those who purchase such machines after this date, will have no cause of complaint if dealt with rigorously.
Among the many points covered by these patents, we beg leave to call attention to two which have been frequently infringed. The thirteenth claim of the patent of [illegible] reads, "I also claim the mode herein described of laying the ink upon the type by passing the rollers between the bed and the platen." The sixteenth claim of the patent of [illegible] reads, "I also claim the employment of the fly, or its equivalent, for receiving and piling the sheets."
Communications or orders may be addressed to the Boston Factory, or to our principal office in New-York.
R. HOE & CO.,
Printing Press, Machine and Saw Manufactory,
Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

5,000 ROSES.
DAVID CLARKE, 79th-st. and Broadway, (Bloomingdale,) would respectfully call the attention of lovers of Flowers to his large and splendid stock of Roses and other desirable Garden Plants, now in fine order for planting out.
For the convenience of customers, he has opened a depot with an assortment of plants at No. 640 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER-ST., where orders will be received for Boquets, Baskets of Flowers, Plants, Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.

WANTED—CITY PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE for several handsome farms and country seats; also, for sale, a large number of fine brown-stone and brick-front houses, containing all the modern improvements, from $5,000 to $50,000. Loans and contracts negotiated.
MOORE & PLATT, No. 31 Pine-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning,—Price Two Cents served [illegible] mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Matinee, 1 P. M.—Don Pasquale.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Mona Lisa—[illegible].

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rob Roy.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Much Ado About Nothing—A Man Without a Head.

BOWERY THEATRE—Harry Burnham—[illegible] Jack.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Hidden Hand—Man of [illegible].

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Jessie Vere.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—[illegible]—The [illegible] of the Lake.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Horticultural Festival—Concert.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible]

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship Bremen, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, May 14, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States steam frigate *Mississippi*, on her way home from the East Indies, and the *Lancaster*, *Wyoming* and *Levant*, on their way out, will touch at the ports of Chili. In view of the unsettled condition of our relations with that Republic, the Administration has come to the conclusion that an exhibition of a portion of our naval force may have a good effect in hastening a settlement.

Five destructive fires are noted in our telegraphic column this morning. On Thursday, twenty buildings were destroyed in the business portion of the city of Marietta, Ohio. Several firemen and others were injured by falling buildings. A new engine-house belonging to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in Baltimore, was totally destroyed yesterday morning, together with five locomotives. Buildings attached to the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg were burned yesterday, and the barn attached to the Dauphin County, Penn., Poor-house was set on fire and destroyed, with a number of cattle, mules and horses. A large fire also occurred at Theresa Village, N. Y., on Thursday night, which consumed property to the value of $50,000.

The packet-ship *William Tapscott*, Captain Bell, arrived yesterday in thirty-one days from Liverpool, bringing seven hundred and twenty-six Mormon emigrants, including women and children. One half of them are from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and the other half from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. They are a better class than the average of European emigrants. With the exception of some seventy-five, who remain at the East, the whole party leaves for Florence in Nebraska Territory, this evening, *via* the Suspension Bridge route.

Sporting news is abundant. The yachting season is about to open, and preparations are being made for the annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, to take place on the 2d of June. The return match on the Union Course, between *Ethan Allen* and *Lantern*, is announced for Wednesday next, the stakes being $5,000 a side. The Cricketers of Massachusetts have challenged the State of New-York to a match game. A prize-fight occurred at St. Louis on the 9th May, between Bendigo and Conley, at which the former won, after a battle that extended through eighty-nine rounds. The racket challenge from England, to players in this City, has not yet been accepted. The friends of Seereiter, in Detroit, express much dissatisfaction at Phelan's declination of that billiard-player's last challenge.

Professor Denison Olmsted, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Yale College since 1825, died suddenly in New-Haven yesterday, at the age of 68.

In the Oberlin Rescue cases, at Cleveland, sentence has been passed upon Messrs. Langston and Bushnell. The former was condemned in a fine of $100 and the costs of prosecution; the latter to sixty days' imprisonment and a fine of $600, besides the costs of prosecution. It is stated that the costs in Mr. Bushnell's case will amount to $1,500.

The May meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held yesterday forenoon in the Academy of Music. The assemblage was inordinately large. The Hon. Judge Jessup presided, and addresses were made by the Chairman, and by the Rev. C. C. Baldwin, of the Fuhchow Mission, China; the Rev. Benjamin C. Meigs, of Ceylon; the Rev. Henry M. Scudder, of India; the Rev. Justin Perkins, D. D., of the Nestorian Mission; and by the Rev. James Eells, of Cleveland. The addresses were unusually interesting, especially those of Mr. Scudder and Dr. Perkins.

The Young Men's Christian Union celebrated their second Anniversary at Dodworth's Hall, last evening. The Rev. Drs. Chapin, Osgood, Bellows, and B. F. Manniere, Esq., made brief addresses.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society was in session all day, yesterday, at Calvary Church in Twenty-third-street. In the evening addresses were delivered before the Society by the Rev. Wm. Cathcart, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Charles Willett, of Wisconsin.

The Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., delivered an eloquent address at the Palace Garden Hall last evening, to an immense audience. His subject was: "The Poor Orphan Girl."

The Commissioners of Health held a meeting at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, yesterday. Present — The Mayor, Dr. Gunn, Health Officer; Dr. Rockwell, Dr. Miller, Alderman McSpedon and Councilman Connell. The Health-Officer reported the arrival of the ship *Constellation*, from Liverpool, with passengers, several of whom were suffering with small-pox. It was decided that they be vaccinated, and the ship laid up for five days for fumigation.

An unusual number of European immigrants arrived here yesterday. There were nearly four thousand in all, who came in eight ships from Liverpool, Bremen and Havre.

The Colonization Society's ship, *Mary Caroline Stevens*, sailed from Baltimore for Liberia, May 11. She took out 150 colored emigrants, and 4 colored clergymen as missionaries.

The movements in Breadstuffs yesterday were less extensive, owing, in part, to the advanced claims of sellers. Yet, a very good business was transacted in Flour, the average rise in prices of which was about 15c. ℔ bbl. Wheat was 3c.@5c. ℔ bush. dearer. Pork was briskly dealt in, and was much higher. Lard and Beef were also active and buoyant. A cargo of 4,000 bags Rio Coffee was sold at 11¼c. ℔ ℔. Sugars and Molasses were in good request. A lively inquiry prevailed for Rice, Spirits Turpentine, and Linseed Oil. About 960 bales Cotton were sold. The transactions in other branches of trade were moderate.

Austrian Finances. A slight but significant symptom of the financial embarrassments of Austria, has just appeared in the subscription of the Emperor to the German National Monument in honor of the great composer Weber. Austria has always effected a special protectorate of the Art of Music, but while the Prussian Government appears on the Weber list for 2,000 thalers, about $14,000, the Emperor Francis Joseph is put down for 136 thalers, or a trifle over $100; the singer, Madame Ney contributing 520, and Schroeder Devrient 354 thalers. It is clear that the Kaiser must feel the value of every florin he can command, when he can consent to so manifest a confession of his necessities.

The Rev. Mr. Lord will deliver his lecture on "Pascal and the Jansenists," at Clinton Hall, on Monday evening.

The American Tract Society.

The Managers of the Tract Society achieved a memorable victory on Wednesday last. They rode rough-shod over a "factious minority," and squelched summarily all their attempts to *say a word upon Slavery, or the duties of the* Tract Society supposed to grow out of that institution. They voted them down, over and over again, by a large and decisive majority. They tabled their resolutions, stopped their mouths and turned their attempted arguments into the broadest practical jokes.

The campaign was brief and brilliant:—but we advise the commanding generals not to attempt its repetition. Another such victory would seal their ruin. Very few causes are pure enough to bear the responsibility of such a style of warfare. We objected to the Proxy bill, while it was pending in the last Legislature, because it was an evident attempt to substitute political intrigue for open and fair discussion in the affairs of the Tract Society. We object to the style of proceeding on Wednesday because it adopts the worst features of Tammany Hall rowdyism for the accomplishment of the same object. When Capt. Rynders takes his stand on the platform, and, backed by an admiring crowd, shuts the mouth of every Democrat who differs from him in opinion, respectable and dispassionate people generally say that he commits an indecent and disgraceful outrage. When the Managers of the Tract Society, by a similar process, silence those who dissent from their views and urge a change of counsels, they render themselves obnoxious to the same censure from the same class of unprejudiced critics. No one can read our *report of their proceedings without seeing* that they had organized themselves in advance for victory;—and that their programme of operations was as skillfully and as remorselessly carried out as were General Scott's orders for the capture of Churubusco. Their own speakers were allowed to talk *ad libitum*:—no man on the other side was permitted to wag his tongue. Whatever their partisans proposed was strictly in order:—whatever their opponents suggested was flatly and flagrantly in violation of Parliamentary law. Mr. Jay was permitted to offer a resolution; Daniel Lord, Esq., made a strong, elaborate and carefully prepared argument against it,—and then, backed by the majority, ridiculed the idea that Mr. Jay or anybody else should be permitted to say a word in its favor. Dr. Bacon, while making a speech, was interrupted by Mr. Hiram Ketchum, who wished to know whether Dr. Bacon was speaking to his amendment. Dr. B. replied that he was, whereupon Mr. Ketchum availed himself of the momentary interruption which Dr. Bacon had allowed, to withdraw his amendment, and thus, so far as possible, to choke him down. The Presiding Officer either did not know, or else chose to ignore the fact, that this was as gross a breach of Parliamentary law as of common courtesy; and it was only by his own adroitness that Dr. Bacon secured what he need not have hazarded,—the right of going on. Dr. Bacon urged the point,—which was perfectly legitimate, and not without weight,—that while the Society published tracts against tobacco, they ignored the sin of Slavery:—whereupon the venerable and dignified Dr. Spring roused the laughter of the audience, to the discomfiture of his opponent, by drawing out his tobacco-box, and offering him a quid!

Our readers are aware that we have never sympathized with the strenuous efforts of the last three or four years to force the Tract Society into an active participation in the crusade against Slavery. We distrust its wisdom and doubt its essential justice. But those efforts must not be met in the spirit and by the weapons wielded by the dominant party at the meeting of Wednesday last. The weapons were carnal and the temper devilish. The same exhibition at a political meeting would have been deemed disgraceful, and just cause of alarm for the liberties of the country. When religious men, ostentatiously assembled under the Christian banner, proclaiming to the world the righteousness of their endeavors and the supreme holiness of their motives and their means of action, resort to the most questionable devices of the most violent and unscrupulous political demagogues for the accomplishment of their ends, they cannot expect to retain the sympathies or the confidence of the great mass of those who assent to the justice of their policy, while they do not share the violence of their prejudices and their passions. Nothing can show more clearly how completely the majority on this occasion had thrown off the restraints of common prudence and common sense, than the fact that the strenuous interposition of Dr. Spring alone availed to save them from virtually indorsing a traffic which the laws of the land consider *piracy*.

This matter of publishing upon Slavery is an awkward question for the Tract Society to act upon. It is by no means a clear case upon either side; and conscientious and intelligent men may well hesitate before pronouncing judgment upon it. But one thing all men of all sides may take for granted,—namely, that it is not to be decided wisely or safely by violence, bullying, or political intrigue of any kind. It is a matter to be discussed, whenever either side may wish to discuss it:—and to be decided by calm and dispassionate judgments after such discussion. Whoever seeks to stifle such discussion, to brow-beat the expression of dissent and to dragoon the minority into silent acquiescence, inflicts serious and fatal injury upon the cause he professes to serve. The outward victory he may seem to achieve only presages the internal ruin which is certain to follow.

A Woman Naturalized.—A German woman having recently applied for naturalization at Lancaster, Penn., a paper published in that place refers to the fact as something extraordinary, intimating that she must be "strong-minded" and inclined to vote. The truth is that women are often naturalized, and there is nothing remarkable in the proceeding at all. Voting is by no means the only privilege annexed to citizenship. Indeed, the elective franchise, so far as persons of foreign birth are concerned, though usually made dependent on citizenship, has no necessary connection therewith. Naturalization takes place pursuant to a law of Congress. The several States, by enactments of their own, confer and regulate the right of voting. Generally, but not invariably, such right is restricted to citizens. In some States aliens have been permitted to exercise it, and they might be in all the States should such a course seem good to the people thereof.

Citizens are usually, though incorrectly, spoken of as entitled, by force of their citizenship, to vote. The fact is, that only a small minority of the citizens of any State are allowed this privilege—not more than one-sixth or one-fifth of the whole number. Women and children are citizens, as well as men; and, it is needless to say, are excluded from the polls. Besides, great numbers of men are every year placed in a like category by change of residence and other causes. In this State those citizens who have been naturalized less than ten days, are shut out at every election by force of a constitutional provision.

The Naturalization laws of the United States cannot confer a title to vote in any State of the Union, though they do, and they alone can, make citizens of persons born in other countries. *It is purely a matter of option with the* States to make the voting of foreigners contingent upon their acquisition of citizenship. A State has power to admit them to the ballot-box before naturalization, as has been done in some Western States, or to exclude them for a time after naturalization, as has been the case in New-York since 1846, and is now the rule in Massachusetts.

The Russians in Asia.

In another part of this paper we publish an article translated from the Paris *Constitutionnel* on the Asiatic development of the Russian Empire, which curiously illustrates at once the movement of events since 1815, and the effects produced upon the mind of France by the ill-ordered and abusive course which some of the London journals have pursued with regard to the French Emperor and France, ever since the explosion of January, 1858.

Out of the great wars with the first Napoleon, Russia emerged the first Power of the Continent. Bent solely upon closing every avenue to the ambitions of France, the allied rulers of Europe made scarcely an effort to impose any serious check upon the advance of Russia. She was allowed to occupy in Poland a position which brought her *suddenly forward into the very heart of Europe*, while, by the continued exclusion of Turkey from the European family of States, she was left at perfect liberty to pursue her designs against Constantinople. In respect of Europe, Russia represented the principle of absolute authority; in respect of Asia, she was the symbol of European civilization; and this anomalous position invested her sovereign with a double power, which neither Alexander I. nor Nicholas was slow to use. Moving Eastward with the applause of mankind as the herald of light and order, she drew from the East the resources which enabled her to overawe the West, as the champion of absolute conservatism and the sworn foe of revolutionary progress. From the peace of Paris in 1814, to the peace of Paris in 1856, Russia by land, and England by sea, enjoyed all the liberty of expansion which the Treaties of 1815 *were intended to deny to France. The Crimean* war changed the aspect of things. While it reopened the ocean to the enterprise of France, through her alliance with England, it imposed upon Russia the necessity of abjuring her *rôle of expansion in Europe* as the condition of her continued expansion in Asia. Fortunately for Russia, in the Czar Alexander II. she possessed a sovereign capable of comprehending this change of position, and ready to accept it. In proclaiming a liberal policy at home and abroad, Alexander II. opened the way for that complete reconstruction of the equilibrium of Europe which has long been an apparent necessity, and which is now going on. The very serious mistakes made by the English Government of Lord Derby, in regard to its foreign policy, have precipitated the coalition of Russia with the West, while they have also, for the time being, practically excluded England from her natural position in that coalition. It is not surprising therefore that France should manifest in her resentment against her late ally a somewhat extravagant satisfaction with the probable results of the new policy of Russia in stimulating that Power to a still more rapid development of her designs upon the East. In the present commercial attitude of Russia and the United States the *Constitutionnel* sees the pledge of a speedy termination of that great East Indian monopoly on which England has lavished so much blood and treasure during the last two centuries. The *Constitutionnel* thinks the time not far distant when the opulent trade of "Ormus and of Ind" will drift from the Thames to the Hudson and the Neva. Of this result France, it adds, will have no cause to complain. She will have every reason, on the contrary, to admire the acute sagacity and irresistible movement of Russian influence, and to congratulate the people of Central and Southern Asia upon the benefits they must derive from the benignant rule of the Czars.

It must be admitted that the Parisian journalist, in his treatment of this topic, has rendered back to abusive John Bull the bitterest of gall, in return for wormwood as bitter. Nothing could be more irritating than the cool disdain with which the English dominion in Asia is dismissed as an obsolete idea, and the cruel indifference with which all the tenderest and most sensitive nerves of British commercial policy are laid bare, at the very moment when all manner of treaties and transactions in the world of politics seem about to pass under the knives of two great Imperial surgeons. We doubt the exact accuracy of this Asiatic gloss which the semi-official *Constitutionnel* assumes to put upon the new arrangements of Russia with France. But the declaration of French sympathy with Russia in her Asiatic policy as against England was at least fairly provoked by the official declarations of British good-will towards Austria as the rival of France on the Continent of Europe. And this is worthy of note—that while the official coquetry of England with Austria has only hastened on the hour of Austria's worst perils and perplexities, France has only to hold herself neutral to make the Indian problem ten times more embarrassing to Great Britain than Mr. Vernon Smith or Lord Stanley have found it. It is even rumored at Paris that France has already consented to withdraw her resistance to the acquisition by Russia of a district between the Black Sea and the Caspian, which has long been coveted by the Czar as the portal of Persia. The possession of this region will expose the Shah more thoroughly than ever to the diplomacy of the North, and smooth the way for Russia to the Indian Ocean. The Oxus, already substantially Russian, is not remote from the Indus, whose waters reach the sea beneath the British flag; while from Kashgar and Yarkand in Chinese Tartary, now rapidly yielding to the Russian advance to Northwestern India, the road is a channel of natural migration. Should the present amicable relations of Russia with France become really Anti-Anglican, the clamor of the English press and the malice of the *Constitutionnel* may be one day more than justified.

A Charming Country for Politicians.—Revolutionary epochs are not without their soft delights, and Tammany Hall can hardly offer such blandishments as would appear to be just now lavished at Naples on some of the King's Ministry. The King, who is daily expected to bid the world good-bye, and is giving, not unnecessarily, "his whole attention to the state of his soul," no longer concerns himself with equal affairs, and two parties are earnestly striving to spoon the succession. The Queen is intriguing for her son, the Count de Trani, who would represent her consultant kinsmen of the house of Austria. The liberals are doing their best for the lawful heir, the Duke of Calabria, the King's son by his *first marriage with a Princess of Sardinia*. The Ministry of the King incline to supplant the Duke by the Count; but the Duke has the advantage of a young and lovely wife, and, as the last news from Naples tells us that Filangieri, the leading man of the Cabinet, "is much caressed by the Duchess of Calabria," we think the odds decidedly in his favor.

Mr. Buchanan's Foreign Ministers.

There is a rumor afloat that Mr. Buchanan is about to avail himself of the war in Europe to effect a change in the Ministers representing us at all the European courts. Our readers may remember that it was announced immediately after his election that he was about to oust all our Ambassadors, and put more needy Democrats in their places, in recognition of the doctrine of rotation in office. It would be difficult to think of anything in the whole course of his Administration which there were stronger political reasons for his doing than this. The places to be made vacant were desirable, and his followers were numerous and hungry. The tortures he must have undergone in those early days in not doing it are fearful even to think of, and the mere fact that he resisted them is a wonderful proof of his capacity for passive resistance. It was, however, always easier to inform an aspirant for diplomatic honors that there were no vacancies than that he was not the man to *fill one. In the one case, the Chief would only* be accused of indifference to party interests, while in the latter he would have become a butt for personal spite.

Though his refusal to make new appointments was doubtless due to his timidity and general dislike to action of any sort, it was unquestionably the best of all his omissions. It left men to represent us at foreign Courts, who, whatever their other qualifications, at least possessed that of two or three years' familiarity with their duties. The very worst of the lot had had some knowledge of the men with whom he had to transact business hammered into his brains by the mere lapse of time. So, if numerous working Democrats were cheated of the rewards of their toil, the country has had the benefit of the experience of those who defraud them. When Buchanan has had a quiet life, and the public is not so badly served as it might be, we should be worse than ungrateful if we took the sorrows of those who wanted diplomatic appointments and did not get them, very deeply to heart.

We have still another source of consolation. It is, however, derived—like most of the grains of comfort furnished us by our venerable President—from an examination of the follies and absurdities of which we know him to be capable, and which he yet refrained from committing. From three appointments which he has made, we learn what the fifty others would have been which he might have made, but didn't. He has sent the illustrious Jones to Vienna, the illustrious Nugent to Columbia, the illustrious Wikoff to China. The mere mention of these great names gives some faint notion of the weight of the sword which for two years he has kept suspended over our head, and yet has not wielded for our greater shame and discomfiture. He might, for instance, have sent—we will not say *accredited*—Fernando Wood to London, and James Gordon Bennett to Paris, and Senator Brown, of Mississippi, to St. Petersburg. The man who possessed such powers, and yet did not use them, is clearly no ordinary man. The only thing we regret about the matter is, that the various European cabinets do not know with what consideration our Chief Magistrate has been treating them.

It seems, however, that the war is driving him to desperation, and he is about, with his usual sagacity, to seize upon a period of unusual confusion, complication and embarrassment for effecting a total change in the Diplomatic Corps. Just as foreign affairs begin to require unusually delicate management, he determines to turn out the old hands, and at last to bestow upon the tag-end of the Democracy the rewards for which they have so long been patiently howling, and which the unfortunate country can so ill afford to have bestowed on them. After Nugent's short but brilliant career in British Columbia, it would be almost sublime to select him to represent us at St. James'; and Louis Napoleon must, in this great crisis, truly feel the want of Bennett's advice on his foreign policy. The Plum-Gut journalist might, in fact, be attached to the French staff in Italy, as American Military Commissioner. Jones' position at the Court of Vienna at this moment proves admirable discrimination on the part of those who appointed him. Who can so well represent the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty at the Court of the despot who is fighting to extinguish it, as a man whom the people at home kicked out of office for his misbehavior?

Disturbing Public Meetings.

A few rowdies so successfully disturbed the Woman's Rights meeting on Thursday night at Mozart Hall, that out of some 1,700 in attendance, who in an orderly house might have heard every word that was uttered from the platform, probably not five hundred were able to follow the speakers at all. The speakers, each one in turn, were compelled repeatedly to suspend their discourse, and from beginning to end it was one scene of confusion. Untimely applause, impertinent observations cat-calls, braying, bleating, yelling, were the least exceptionable parts of the disturbance. To every word, susceptible in a base mind of a double meaning, that the women uttered, the debased crew gave its baser meaning, cheering it, repeating it, and adding to it. The venerable Lucretia Mott was several times insulted in this way. For any one of forty offenses of this sort, if uttered in a respectable private circle, the offender would have been shown the door. The scene was disgraceful and mortifying to the last degree. The presiding officer, of course, had non-appointed a sergeant-at-arms to assist her, and it was nobody's business of the audience to put the vulgar rabble out. The leaders in the meeting preserved a remarkably good temper, and probably comforted themselves with the thought, remembering the experience of the early friends of Anti-Slavery, that through this ordeal all great reforms have to pass—that this cause was ploughing deep since it fetched all manner of subsoil abominations to the surface.

But we protest that such an ordeal no possible reform ought to be put through in this City. A public meeting outside of Tammany Hall, no man or boy, whether by nature an idiot or made so by gin, has the right to disturb. It is too late in the day and age.

Who ever lets a hall or room for public purposes is supposed to keep a janitor or sexton to assist in maintaining order. As the proprietors of Mozart Hall are an exception to the rule in this respect, it would be well for parties holding public meetings whose objects the exceedingly vulgar may not sympathize in, to avoid Mozart Hall for the future.

If we have not entirely mistaken the functions of the Police, it is their duty to protect *public assemblies from insult*. Nor is it any apology that the Police Department were not notified of the danger. If there are any brains in the Department it should foresee where disturbance is probable, and provide against it. Especially in this case were the Police inexcusable, as the preceding anniversary of the same Society was disturbed in much the same way.

British and American Post-offices.

The Fifth Report of the British Postmaster-General has just been issued. The view it presents of the working of the Cheap-postage system, and of the constantly enlarged facilities afforded the English public for the transmission, not only of mail-matter proper, but of money and of books, is in the highest degree interesting, and fertile in lessons to those who control the corresponding branch of affairs in this country. Indeed, no argument could be more impressive than the contrast between this blue-book and the last Report issued from our own Post-office Department. The English document is evidently based upon the supposition that the first things to be consulted in the management of postal business are popular convenience and the extreme limit of possible cheapness, conjoined with the largest extension of facilities of every description. The writer's drift is plainly to satisfy the public that the labor of the office is applied, not unfruitfully, to these capital objects; and while it is incidentally mentioned that in the marine service, under the charge of the Lords of the Admiralty, the cost far exceeds the returns, no complaint is entered on that score, and no argument offered for raising the rates of inland postage to compensate the deficiency. It is hardly necessary to indicate the difference between such an official paper and the latest offering by our own General Post-Office. The latter proceeded entirely upon the assumption that the people were made for the Department, not the Department for the people. There were proofs unconcealed of excessive indulgence for projectors and contractors; and an anxiety, merely ludicrous, to convert the indirect payment of postal deficiencies by the Treasury into a direct payment by the people *of one section of the country. In place of* enlarged facilities, and diminished rates, we heard of nothing but the continuance of the actual inefficient and inadequate service, at an augmented cost. Such a contrast is not only grievous in itself, but it tells a sorry story for the vaunted advantages of the Republican over the Monarchical scheme of Government.

It is worth while to glance at some of the statements of the British Postmaster. Among the "General Facts" it is stated that much attention has been devoted during the past year to the enlargement of the number of postal stations, a change which, by the substitution of "road letter-boxes" for "receiving-houses," has been effected without cost, and indeed with economy of expenditure. "When," the report adds,

> "the arrangements consequent upon this revision shall have been completed, (and this has now nearly been done,) no house in London, unless in some exceptional case, will be more than a quarter of a mile from a money-order office, or more than a furlong from either a receiving office or a road letter-box; and in the neighborhood of the Royal Exchange, where the greatest number of letters is posted, the maximum distance will be still less."

Other developments of the system during the year 1858, consisted in the opening of more than a thousand new places for the free delivery of letters; in the deposit of postage stamps, and of printed information as to routes, rates, the departure of sea-going mails, with the shopkeeper nearest to each letter-box; and, at London, in the increase of the number of District Post-offices, with the more frequent interchange of bags.

> "New sorting offices have been opened, from which the letter-carriers work with more facility and expedition; in many instances the times for posting have been extended; new deliveries and collections have been established, and the intervals between the despatches from London have been made more equal."

And with all these improvements the average cost of carrying an inland letter, regardless of its weight, is but 1¼d.; while the average weight of the letters slightly exceeds a quarter of an ounce.

Without adverting to the various ameliorations introduced into the money-order and registry departments, we must not omit to notice a fact of the utmost practical value. The Postmaster observes:

> "That the public have largely availed themselves of the increased facility of postal communication in the London district consequent on the recent improvements is shown by the great increase in the number of district letters. During the ten years previous to 1857, when the improvements effected, though continuous and important, were comparatively small, the annual rate of increase was somewhat less than a million and a half; while, during the last two years, the increase has been as follows: In 1857, 4,230,000; in 1858, 6,270,000, and since the commencement of 1859 the rate of increase has been still higher."

Here is the entire secret of a thrifty administration of Postal affairs. It lies in a judicious enlargement of facilities tending to develop correspondence, not in a resort to methods which, centuries of experience have shown, tend to check and curtail it. It would have been quite as easy three years ago for the intelligent Secretary of the British Post-office, to whom cheap postage owes its existence, to urge a return to higher rates as a means of swelling the income, as to recommend the more popular route to the same end of inducing by augmented conveniences a non-literary public to indulge more largely in epistolography. He, as the event proves, chose wisely.

And we beg to urge the moral upon Postmaster-General Holt. Assuming that the pressure for elevated rates of postage is not wholly founded upon sectional and pseudo-political considerations, but has a more immediate view to pecuniary results, there can be no doubt as to the course indicated by a sagacious economy. Give the public more frequent mails, nearer Post-offices; more efficient, honest and obliging conduct; cheaper rates of local delivery. In the great cities introduce all those improvements in the collection and distribution of letters which in London have been found to work so profitably. In short, legislate as the organic axiom of the Department, "*the way to large revenues lies through the development of postal facilities*," and the entire spirit of the American system will be transformed to the likeness of the better English management. An appeal of this sort to many of Mr. Holt's predecessors would have been utterly thrown away. But, recognizing the shrewd practical sense, the sedulous application, and the practised business ability which the new Postmaster brings to his duties, we are hopeful that the experience which the British official lays before him will suggest at least a partial reconstruction of our postal scheme, and, above all, an abandonment of the Henderian policy of restricted intercourse and higher rates, which appears to be especially dear to the present Administration.

Foreign Arrivals at this Port this Week.—There arrived yesterday at this port 3,757 immigrants, men, women and children, all of them from Northern Europe, and all of them belonging to the laboring classes, who are accustomed to hard work and frugal living. They were brought over in eight ships, seven of them being American. They are not mere birds of passage, who come here to tarry a while and then flit back to their own homes, but they have brought their household goods and gods with them, and will here make their abodes. The greater part of them start immediately for the West, and many of them will assist at the gathering of the next harvest.

Now if a newly-imported African, who is utterly ignorant of all the arts of civilized life, who cannot understand a word of English, is worth to a Georgia planter five hundred dollars, these intelligent, hard-working mechanics and farmers, who will require no overseer or instructor, and whose services can be made immediately available, must be worth to themselves at least double that amount, so that the actual addition made to the wealth of the country by their arrival may be estimated at $3,717,000. The only drawback to this estimate is that some seven hundred of the number are deluded proselytes of Mormonism, and are destined to increase the population of Salt Lake City. About three thousand more immigrants are now on their way to this port from *Liverpool*; the emigration from Liverpool, Bremen and Havre is much *greater this Spring than it has been before in* two years. There will be plenty of work for them all when they arrive, if they come prepared with means to take them to the grain-producing region of the West.

The Oberlin Rescue Trials.—Bushnell, the first one tried of the Oberlin rescuers, was sentenced on Thursday. The Court seems disposed to be lenient in respect to penalties in these cases, as, under all the circumstances, it is proper that it should be. Accordingly, the sentence of Bushnell is sixty days' imprisonment, and a fine of six hundred dollars.

Since the refusal of the Ohio Supreme Court to grant a *habeas corpus* in Bushnell's favor, the Cincinnati *Gazette* and the Cleveland *Herald* have vehemently denied that such refusal was in any respect unlike the action of the *Supreme Court of Wisconsin in respect to* Booth. The apparent difference, as these papers assert, is accounted for by the fact that the application in behalf of Booth was made after sentence, while that in respect to Bushnell was before, though after conviction; and it is strongly intimated that the Ohio tribunal is prepared, upon request of Bushnell's counsel, after final judgment, to take him out of the hands of the United States officials and defy the Federal Courts. The time for this performance has come. If Ohio is about to imitate the example of Wisconsin, there is nothing now to hinder. We shall look to the Cleveland *Herald* and Cincinnati *Gazette* for early information of her action in the premises.

Jubilant.—The *Evening Post* is in ecstasies. It is crowing lustily over the *Sun's* reporter, because it happened to know, what the reporter apparently did not, that Mary Wollstonecraft, who died at an advanced age in 1797, was not the wife of Parke Godwin, Esq. The *Post* should bear in mind that it has had peculiar facilities for being posted on this subject, and not be too hard on those of its neighbors who are less fortunate.

Death of Professor Olmsted—Outline of His Life.

The announcement of the decease of Denison Olmsted, LL. D., late Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Yale College, will be received with feelings of profound regret by the thousands of his pupils scattered all over the land. Prof. Olmsted was born at East Hartford, Connecticut, June 18, 1791. His father was a farmer, and died while his son was but a year old. Professor O.'s opportunities of obtaining an education while young were very limited. Like all other boys at that time, he was allowed to attend the village school only during the Winter season, being obliged to work on the farm in the Summer. When thirteen years old, he became clerk in a country store. There all the spare moments he could snatch were employed in reading. After a three-years' clerkship, finding this occupation uncongenial to his tastes, he succeeded in persuading his guardian to afford him the means of obtaining a more liberal education. The Winter succeeding the abandonment of his clerkship he spent in teaching a village school. In 1809, when 18 years of age, he entered Yale College where he graduated in 1813. For two years following he had charge of a select school in New-London. In 1815 he was elected tutor in Yale College, and for two years, comprising the last year and a-half of Dr. Dwight's administration and the first few months of President Day's, he discharged the duties of that office. In the autumn of 1817 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of North-Carolina, and to prepare himself fully for the duties of the station, he availed himself during the following year, of the instructions of Professor Silliman, Sen. Removing to North-Carolina, he remained there seven years, and during that time projected and commenced, under the patronage of the Legislature, a Geological survey of the State—the first enterprise of the kind undertaken in this country. On the death of Prof. Dutton, in 1825, Prof. O. was called to the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—since changed to that of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy—in Yale College. He entered upon the duties of this office in 1826, and since that time has discharged them faithfully, and with an enthusiasm which was the natural offspring of the love he felt for the branches of science which he elucidated.

His long labors, as a teacher, always afforded Professor Olmsted the greatest gratification in the retrospect. That he felt was the sphere which Providence had assigned him. The thousands who have had the advantages of his immediate instructions have transmitted them to hundreds of thousands through the land. Wide-spread as Professor Olmsted's influence has been in this regard, his pen has reached and acted upon a still larger circle. There is hardly a school or college in the country which his text-books on Philosophy and Astronomy have not penetrated. These works have passed through more than two hundred editions.

Professor Olmsted's scientific papers are scattered through the pages of Silliman's Journal for the last forty years. In 1833 he announced his great theory of the origin of shooting stars, claiming that they were cosmical bodies derived from the planetary spaces. Much dispute was naturally excited by the enunciation of this theory, but every year Prof. O. claimed that its truth was becoming more and more demonstrable. The weight of opinion is now decidedly in favor of this hypothesis. His contributions to the periodical literature of the country have been numerous and important.

"Olmsted's Stove," a practical embodiment of his ideas on the laws of heat, remains a sufficient proof that his philosophy was not all theory. The main portion of these facts, taken from a notice of Prof. Olmsted's life, which appeared some months since in the *Yale Literary Magazine*, accompany a recently engraved steel-plate likeness. The sketch, we have reason to believe, was revised by Prof. Olmsted before its publication.

As an instructor, Professor O. will be long and affectionately remembered by all who have graduated at Yale College during the last third of a century. In the recitation-room he displayed the same urbanity of manner which characterized him elsewhere, always making it a principle in his intercourse with the students under his charge that men must be trusted to be rendered trustworthy. His lectures were imbued uniformly with an elevated religious sentiment.

Newspaper Enterprise in the West.—We observe that the *Cincinnati Commercial*, in addition to its regular Telegraphic Reports, received in common with other dailies, from the Associated Press, maintains in this City and in St. Louis an independent organization for reporting and telegraphing the latest commercial and general news for its own exclusive use. That its proprietors should be able to undergo such heavy expenses, speaks as well for the prosperity of Cincinnati as for the enterprise of the *Commercial* folks.

MONETARY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 13.

$1,000 U.S. 6s, 1868	99	100 Illinois C. Bds	75
1,000 do	99	100 do	75
1,000 Virginia 6s	91	100 Hudson River R.	24¾
1,000 do	91	100 Reading Railroad	47
1,000 State 6s, 6th M.	93	100 do	48
1,000 Tenn. 6s, 1890	70	100 do	48
1,000 Pacific R. R. Co.	90	100 do	48
1,000 do	90	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	70
1,000 do	90	100 do	70
1,000 Erie R. 2d m.	75	100 Mich. Cent. R.	64½
1,000 do	75	100 do	61
1,000 do	75	100 do	61
1,000 do	75	100 do	61
1,000 Illinois C. 8s	75	100 do	61
1,000 do	75	100 do	61
1,000 do	75	100 do	61
1,000 do	75	100 do	61
1,000 do	75	100 do	61
1,000 do	75	100 M. So. & N. I. R.	69
1,000 do	75	100 do	69
1,000 do	75	100 do	69
1,000 do	75	100 do	69
1,000 do	75	100 do	69
1,000 do	75	100 do	69
1,000 do	75	100 do	69
1,000 do	75	100 do	69
1,000 do	75	100 do	69
1,000 do	75	100 do	69
1,000 do	75	100 Panama R.R.	115
1,000 do	75	50 do	115
1,000 do	75	50 do	115
1,000 do	75	50 do

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible] by the Rev. [illegible] Services commence at [illegible]

THE [illegible] REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., [illegible] completed, and will be opened [illegible] TO-MORROW (Sabbath.) Service in the [illegible] at 10½ o'clock by the Rev. [illegible] in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock by [illegible] D. D., of New-York, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock by Prof. [illegible] of Philadelphia, after which the Rev. G. R. McMillan will [illegible] the congregation. The public are [illegible] invited. [illegible] special collection will be taken up at each service.

THE REV. [illegible] will preach in [illegible] Church, [illegible] TO-MORROW at 10½ and 3 o'clock, and will [illegible] Children's Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Brainerd, of Philadelphia, May 22; the Rev. Mr. Van Wyck, of West Farms, May 29. The Rev. Messrs. [illegible] are expected to address the Boys' Meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, May 19.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will hold its Anniversary on TUESDAY EVENING, May 17, at 8 o'clock, in the Plymouth Church. The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Henry Ward Beecher, J. M. Van Cott, Esq., and other eminent speakers will address the meeting. The public are invited to attend. GEO. R. NOYES, Chairman Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

NORTH [illegible] CHURCH, CORNER OF [illegible] AND WILLIAM STS.—Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., a prayer meeting [illegible] EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer Meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

C[illegible] AND BEECHER'S DISCOURSES.—Arrangements have been made to publish the Discourses every Sunday during the year in the *Telegraph and Preacher*. Price 5 cents; $2 a year; [illegible] Everybody in New-York or Brooklyn subscribe to the Evangelist, or address C. PARTRIDGE, No. 428 Broadway, above Canal-st. The size suitable for binding and preservation.

UNITARIAN LECTURES, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. Mr. [illegible] will give the concluding lecture of his course on Unitarianism, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont-st., corner of Monroe-place, Brooklyn. Subject—*History and Antiquity of Christian Unitarianism*. Services begin at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, their families, and others willing to promote their welfare, the Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Sunday services with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M., in the Historical Society Building, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st. The Rev. T. T. Guion, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

THE FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST Church has removed from [illegible] to Hitzelberger's Hall in 8th-av., near 20th-st., where they will worship for the next two or three months, until their new Church in process of erection in 25th-st., by Broadway, is completed. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. D. M. GRAHAM.

THE GREAT CRISIS OF THE WORLD.—[illegible] SHEFFIELD SNOW, who fourteen years since predicted from the word of God the great events now coming to pass, will preach on the above most interesting theme TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., in the Union Buildings, No. [illegible] Bowery. Seats free.

SERMON TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.—The Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D.D. will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Lebanon Hall, [illegible] Hudson-st., [illegible] Abingdon-square, and No. 773 Greenwich-st. [illegible] Preaching also in the morning at 10½. Sabbath-school at 2 P.M. All are invited. Seats free.

DEDICATION.—THE CHAPEL OF THE [illegible] Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Clermont and Greene avs., Brooklyn, will be dedicated [illegible] Professor W. HENRY GREEN, D. D., of Princeton, will preach at 10½ in the MORNING, and at 3½ in the AFTERNOON; and the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM LEWIS, of Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock, in the EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER—FOOT OF LAIGHT-STREET, NORTH RIVER.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Rev. JOSEPH H. WAITE, Minister in charge. Subject in the MORNING—*The Forty Days after the Resurrection*. In the AFTERNOON—*Life's Battle*; or the *Consequences of Indecision*. Service commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

CHORAL SERVICE—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, in the large Chapel of the Rutgers' Female Institute, No. [illegible] Madison-st. TO-MORROW. Morning Prayer at 10½ o'clock. Subject of sermon: *What is a Free Church*. Evening Prayer at [illegible] Subject of sermon: *The Support of a Free Church*.

THE REV. D. WILLIAMS, OF ONEIDA Conference, will preach at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and [illegible]-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Dr. ARMITAGE, at 3 P. M. Seats free, and strangers made welcome.

OLD JOHN-STREET CHURCH, THE SABBATH HOME FOR STRANGERS.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. [illegible] in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by a stranger. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, [illegible] 8th-av. and 43d-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. D. F. [illegible] of Ohio, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. D. J. YERKES, of Pennsylvania.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts. The Rev. Mr. [illegible] of Philadelphia, will preach in this Church on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and the Rev. F. GLANVILLE, of Western New-York, in the EVENING, at 7½ P. M. Come and hear.

MR. SAMUEL J. KNAPP, LICENTIATE of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, will preach in the People's Church, in Washington Hall, [illegible] between 18th and [illegible] TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3, and at [illegible] in the EVENING.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. BOARDMAN, of Rochester, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and the Rev. Mr. [illegible], of Cincinnati, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

THE REV. F. McMENAMY, D. D., AND other friends of a free Bible, will consider the claims of the five new sacraments of the Romish Church, and answer objections, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.—THE REV. MR. LORD will deliver his fifth lecture at Clinton Hall, MONDAY EVENING, May 16. Subject—*Pascal and the Jansenists*. Tickets 25 cents, admitting to the fifth and sixth lectures. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY, the Rev. GEORGE F. NOYES, Pastor, meets at Hope Chapel, No. [illegible] Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Subject of discourse: MORNING—*Harmony with God*; EVENING—*The Use and Abuse of the Bible*.

THE REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL PREACH TO-MORROW, 15th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Clinton-st. M. E. Church, Clinton-st. corner of Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Juvenile Missionary Meeting at 3 P. M.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—TWENTY-fifth-street, between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. S. W. ADAMS, of Cleveland, will preach in this Church SUNDAY, May 15, at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. Dr. ISAAC S. KALLOCH, of Boston, at 7½ P. M.

LIVINGSTON REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, (Northwest corner of 33d-st. and 8th av.,) Rev. F. N. ZABRISKIE would announce, for the benefit of former parishioners who are "scattered abroad," that he will preach his Farewell Sermon NEXT SABBATH MORNING.

PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock; EVENING 7½ o'clock in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in Mulberry, near Grand-st., by the Pastor, the Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY. Sabbath School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

"MEMORIAL CHURCH."—THE REV GEO. H. HILLS, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Syracuse, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, and the Rev. [illegible], in the EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER LEXINGTON-AVENUE AND THIRTIETH-STREET.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. WM. C. RICHARDS, of Providence, R. I., and at 7½ P. M. by the Rev. Dr. WELCH, of Albany.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

THE REV. MR. CONVERSE, ASSISTANT to Dr. BEDELL, of the Ascension, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, No. 39 Forsyth-st., near East Canal. All are cordially invited.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.) The Rev. ABEL C. THOMAS, of Philadelphia, will preach in this church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING; services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach TO-MORROW in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible Class [illegible] and English at 7 P. M.

ADVENT MISSION [illegible] ROOM, NO. [illegible] Cooper Institute, junction of [illegible] and 4th-av., Bowery. Preaching by Elder [illegible] at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on the SABBATH. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Broome and Ridge sts., the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening—*Rachel's Meeting with Absalom*.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOME-STREET, NEAR BOWERY.—The Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, of Rochester, will preach in the FORENOON, and the Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT, in the AFTERNOON, TO-MORROW.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will speak in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the trance state. Admittance 15 cents.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY—(THE REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM)—Northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st. Services SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, the Pastor, will preach in Polytechnic Institute, SUNDAY, May 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PREACHING AT THE Academy of Music on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

PREACHING EVERY SABBATH—AT NO. [illegible] 4th-av., at 10½ A. M.; 3½ and 7½ P. M. ALEX. S. HOLT, Missionary.

MRS. AMANDA SPENCE IS ENGAGED to speak at Dodworth's Hall, on SUNDAY, May 15, MORNING, 10½; EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH WILL not be reopened until the [illegible] of May, when there will be preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the [illegible] the Rev. [illegible] Pastor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. Dr. BACON, Rector of St. Peter's Church, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FORSYTH M. E. CHURCH.—THE REV. R. V. LAWRENCE will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, May 15, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

IN THE NEW WELSH CALVINISTIC CHURCH on 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the Rev. WM. ROBERTS, Pastor, will preach in English at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. Geo. Potts, at 7½ P. M.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORFOLK-ST. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner Broadway and 39th-st. Seats free.

THE REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL PREACH *every SABBATH EVENING in the Home Chapel* for the Friendless in 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 33th-st. and 8th-av. The Rev. J. A. McKEAN will preach in the MORNING and the Rev. G. W. YOUNG in the EVENING, TO-MORROW.

SABBATH EVENINGS IN STANTON-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., and 7½ in the EVENING, by the pastor, Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GUIDE TO CENTRAL PARK.
CONTAINING A HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARK; the Improvements to this date, and those contemplated; Ordinances and Regulations; List of Officers and Keepers; with Directions to Visitors as to the principal objects of interest, and how to see them; with a fine Map of the Park.
BY AN OFFICER OF THE PARK.
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A Commentary, critical, expository and practical, on the Gospel of St. Luke, for the use of Ministers, Theological Students, Private Christians, Bible Classes and Sabbath Schools, by JOHN J. OWEN D.D. The same general plan and style of annotation which characterizes his Commentary on Matthew and Mark has been observed in the preparation of the present volume. The author has sought to avoid all technicalities and abstruse terms, and to render the Commentary easy of comprehension to the most plain and unlettered mind; at the same time it is hoped that this has not been secured at the sacrifice of thoroughness of exposition and a full use of the canons of exegesis and laws of interpretation accepted by all scholars in every country.
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JUST PUBLISHED:
CAMP-FIRES OF THE REVOLUTION.
This interesting work should be in every library in the land. A few more agents are wanted. Address (with stamp inclosed) S. CLOUGH & CO., Providence, R. I.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL—A NEW collection of choice Hymns and Tunes, original and standard, carefully and simply arranged as Solos, Duets, Trios, Semi-Choruses and Choruses, and for Organ, Melodeon or Piano. This book contains nearly 200 Hymns and Tunes, and is one of the best collections for Sabbath Schools ever issued. Nearly twenty thousand copies have been sold in ninety days. Among the large number of new and popular tunes may be found "Kind Words can Never Die," "Shining Shore," "Beautiful Zion," &c. Price 13 cents, or $8 per hundred. Elegantly bound, 20 cents single; $15 per hundred. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SABBATH-SCHOOL MUSIC—ON CARDS—"Oh! I'll be a Good Child," and "I ought to Love my Mother," as sung by three little girls on the May Anniversaries at the Cooper Institute. Price, $1 per hundred. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, 333 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH that amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 121 Times Office.

TO CLOTHIERS.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who has been employed in the office of a first class hotel in this City 4 years, is desirous of obtaining a position as salesman in a clothing establishment. As he has a large circle of Southern and Western friends, formed while in the hotel business, he can influence considerable trade. Excellent City reference. Address G. L. D., Box No. 191 Times Office.

$800.—WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH THIS amount, in an established grocery store, now doing a good paying business; locality unsurpassed in the City. To a party desiring to go into business, this is an opportunity seldom met with. For particulars, address or call at No. 349 Broadway, room No. 23.

HAT AND CAP STORE FOR SALE—NEATLY fitted up and in one of the best locations in the City. Established ten years and now doing a first-rate retail trade. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and to an enterprising man is a first-rate investment. Is for sale only in consequence of the failing health of the present owner. Address HATTER, Box No. 121 Times Office.

WANTED—A LADY OF EDUCATION AND literary taste, to assist in editing a periodical journal about being published in this City. One of middle age, unincumbered, who has been in the habit of writing for the press, preferred. Address, for one week, V. W. X., Box No. 139 Times Office.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ZOPHER B. JARVIS' cordial store, No. 218 Bowery, for sale, and the store to let or lease. Inquire of HERMAN MAASS, corner of 1st av. and 3d-st., or of ZOPHER B. JARVIS, on the premises.

TO BAKERS.—FOR SALE ONE OF THE BEST businesses out of New-York; everything in the finest order; with 3 horses, 4 wagons, and sled; lease four years to run. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. RUTHERFORD, Baker, Astor House.

TO CAPITALISTS.—ANY PARTY OF MEANS, or who can influence such, to form a company for the introduction of a patented improvement in an every-day article, may address Box No. 2,341 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SHOP OF MACHINIST TOOLS, consisting of lathes, planers, upright drills, shafting, belts, vices, and everything necessary for machinist business. Apply at 175 and 177 1st-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD PAPER ROUTE, CHEAP, in Brooklyn. Terms cash. Apply at the Times Office, for James Gillen.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL have removed to No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building, and offer their services in all branches of a legitimate banking business.
We invite attention to our superior advantages in making collections throughout the country. When instructed, claims are placed in suit, or adjusted by faithful and reliable attorneys.
Our charges are as reasonable as those of any responsible house in the City.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1859.

REMOVAL.
KEROSENE OIL COMPANY
Has removed to
NO. 62 PEARL-ST.

THOMAS DIXON,
BANKER,
Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine.
Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVED SINCE THE 1ST OF MAY.—ALEX. VOGELEY'S Office, for the sale of Watch Glasses and Engravings on glass, at No. 116 William-st. Double thick glasses fitted on Watches, and promptly attended to. All orders received.

REMOVED.—MISS SHEPPARD BEGS TO INFORM her friends and ladies generally, that she has removed to No. 10 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where she can be consulted in cases where the hair is thin, bald or becoming gray.

WILLARD, WOOD & CO. HAVE REMOVED to their new store, 38 and 40 Barclay-st. NEW-YORK, May 10, 1859.

DR. JAMES P. TRASK HAS REMOVED from White Plains, Westchester County, to New-York, No. 12 East 34th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

DENTISTRY.

DR. BATE, DENTIST, CALLS ATTENTION TO his rooms, No. 235 Broadway, corner 12th st., where gentle treatment and reliable operations will induce the nervous to submit with confidence to his treatment. His artificial teeth are superb and life-like, and a perfect counterfeit of nature. He understands the regulation of children's teeth. Dr. B. recommends a trial of his tooth powder for preventing decay.

DENTISTRY—"AMERICAN GALLERY OF TEETH."—Dr. MANSON'S "Gumotype Teeth," beautiful, comfortable, indestructible. Gold sets, platina, vulcanite, silver, &c.; 16 years established; 4 premiums awarded. Dr. MANSON, 22d-st. and 6th av. Work satisfactorily and beautifully adjusted. Teeth sets as low as $10, $10, $10, $10, $10, $10, $10, $20, warranted.

WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Call and get the evidence.
REMOVED from No. 113 Maiden-lane to 202 BROADWAY. GAY & WEST.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.—CHINA and gas fixtures, fine white granite dinner, tea and breakfast sets, 130 pieces, $13 50; fine French china dinner, tea and breakfast sets, 167 pieces, $35; fine white toilet sets, 6 pieces, $1, 2, 3, and 4; rich chandeliers, $7, $7 and $8 each, pendants 12s., at HILLMAN'S, corner Broome-st. and Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALESROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz:
DRESS GOODS,
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WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS.
A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.

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Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
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Naumkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Masamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

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We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
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CORNICES.
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CORNICES,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
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291. KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, 291.
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$1 00 SPRING VESTS, AT OAK HALL.
$2 00 SPRING PANTS, AT OAK HALL.
$3 00 SPRING BUSINESS COATS, AT OAK HALL.
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$5 00 BLACK FROCK COATS, AT OAK HALL.
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75 CENTS FOR SUMMER PANTS.
FINE PANTS IN PROPORTION.
BOYS' CLOTHING IN PROPORTION.
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The great ready-made
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st.
Open until 8½ P. M.—Saturdays, 11 P. M.
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T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARPETS, &c.,
having been solicited to retail from their stock, are offering
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TILL JULY 1.
This is the largest stock ever offered at Retail in New-York.
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REAL ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
IMPERIAL ENGLISH THREE PLYS,
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(Some new and very rich designs.)
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
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All goods are Retailed at
WHOLESALE PRICES, FOR CASH,
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Buyers will find it to their advantage to look at this stock before buying elsewhere.
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Tapestry Brussels Carpets.....[illegible]
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All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
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RIBBONS BY THE PIECE.
For Bonnets and Dress Trimmings of every variety, style and quality. FRENCH FLOWERS.
BLACK AND COLORED ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRAPES,
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Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
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GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.
At wholesale and retail.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!!
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS,
AS THE SUPPLY DECREASES
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SEVERAL FRESH CASES,
ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS,
added
To the already enormous selection
OF FINE FRENCH PARASOLS,
ALL COLORS, ALL CARVED IVORY-HANDLES,
ALL LINED, AND AT ALL PRICES,
FROM $1 25 UPWARDS.
GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.

CONSIGNMENT OF SILK ROBES.
Rich dress silks by the yard,
Best black silks, (white edge,)
Crape and stella shawls,
Marked 15 per cent. less than cost,
as the owner must have returns
in 30 days. On sale at
O. & J. MOWBRAY'S, 249 Grand-st., corner Forsyth.

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Will, on or about the 20th, open their new store,
NO. 591 BROADWAY,
With a large and splendid stock of
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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—12 FIRST-CLASS dry goods salesmen at No. 591 Broadway.
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"THE POMPADOUR CHEMISETTE."
A beautiful assortment now open of the above very fashionable and popular style of "Chemisette," of our own manufacture, to which we would respectfully call the attention of our customers and ladies visiting the City. Also, our usual splendid stock of dress caps, sleeves, head-dresses, fluted ribbon-trimmings, infants' caps and hats, misses' bonnets, &c., &c. Trimmings fluted to order. D. CLARKE, No. [illegible] Broadway.

S. CHAMBERS HAS OPENED A LARGE assortment of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, of the newest style and best make. Also, Ladies' and Children's under-linen, all of the best quality, and sold at reduced prices, by S. CHAMBERS, No. [illegible] Broadway, near St. Nicholas.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!!—DEALERS, CALL AND examine our 17-spring skirts for $17 per dozen; 14-springs for $14; 11-springs for $11; and 9-springs for $9 per dozen, at C. L. HARDING'S woven skirt factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for a call at their manufactory previous to purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Churches and public buildings fitted with gas-pipe and fixtures throughout, on the most reasonable terms and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. [illegible] Leonard-st., near Broadway.

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BOARDING—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in a central location, near the 5th-av., will let with board, the second floor, consisting of three rooms all connecting; also, one large room on floor above. Rooms have gas, hot and cold water, &c., are furnished, and will be let together or separately. Address R. W., Box No. 109 Times Office.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN DESIRING SUPERIOR accommodations, a pleasant house, and table well supplied, have now an opportunity to obtain them with a family who have never taken boarders. Location: 23d-st., between 6th and 10th avs. Address Box No. 24 Lloyd's, No. 365 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, in a first class house, with all the modern improvements; situated on Brooklyn Heights, No. 40 Columbia-st.; convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE PARLOR AND BEDROOM to let *with full or partial board*; *a private table* if desired; also, one or two single rooms for gentlemen; dinner at 6 o'clock; the house has all the modern improvements and situated in 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address A. R., Box No. 184 Times Office.

BOARDING—UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, on second-floor of house No. 44 Charles-st., fronting a beautiful park, with modern improvements; no other boarders taken; suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply as above; references exchanged.

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BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM MAY be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 76 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in a private family at No. [illegible] Rivington-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL or partial board at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. A gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARD—NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—TO BE let, two excellent rooms on 2nd floor; also one large room on 4th floor, with good board, bath, gas, &c.; location central and convenient; stages pass the door. To permanent boarders they would be let on very moderate terms; references exchanged; apply at No. 29 9th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—A SUITE OF handsomely furnished rooms for a gentleman and his wife, and for single gentlemen. Also, a room on the fourth floor for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 77 Clinton-place.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—A HALL BEDROOM, with water and gas; also, a large room on the 3d floor, with full or partial board, may be had at No. 32 East Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY having a suite of three rooms on second floor in a genteel house, very pleasantly situated about eight minutes from Fulton Ferry are desirous of having two or three gentlemen with partial board; breakfast to suit; dine at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Address R. W. S., Box No. 173 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—MODERN BROWN stone house, No. 51 Sands-st., newly renovated; elevated and pleasant location; 6 minutes from Fulton Ferry. Furnished rooms and board for a gentleman and his wife and two gentlemen. A good table; terms moderate; family small; no children; references exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 26 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 26 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. House first-class, and finely located. No. 40 Concord-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A LARGE FRONT room, furnished,—with breakfast and tea, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or a small room, suitable for one, may be had for the Summer in a quiet private family, without children, in a neat cottage house on Brooklyn Heights, within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, on reasonable terms. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 41 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, and two ladies, two good bedrooms and full board, in a house where there are only a few boarders. Address J. C. V., Box No. 159 Times Office.

REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR SUMMER SEASON.—A delightful location, Broadway and 8th-st., No. 135 8th-st., nearly opposite Clinton Hall, superior suites of rooms on 3d floor for families. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Immediate vicinity of principal hotels, amusements, library, &c.

TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE YOUNG men can be accommodated with full or partial board, (apartments furnished or unfurnished,) at reasonable prices, by applying at No. 114 9th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO or three gentlemen can obtain well furnished rooms, with gas, bath and board, at No. 57 West 25th-st., convenient to Broadway and 6th-av. Dinner at six. Terms from $6 to $7 each per week.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A ROOM AND BEDroom, with a pantry attached, on the second story, to one or two single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, in a private family, at No. 66 Amity-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS AND TWO parlors, unfurnished, with chandeliers; partial board, if required; private family. Call at No. 40 Renwick-st., three doors from Spring. Rent low.

TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE YOUNG gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, by applying at No. 63 Fulton-st., 3d floor, room 8.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RETREAT—THE LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE is now open, and having undergone extensive improvements, being enlarged and refurnished, the proprietor is now ready to enter into arrangements for the season with families and others who desire a pleasant location, near the City during the heat and dust of summer. The house is situated four miles east of Peekskill, forty miles from New York by the Hudson River Railroad, in two hours; six trains a day each way. Carriages from every train to the house.
Being at the head of the Lake, 1,100 feet above tide water, in full view of the Highlands of the Hudson, with fine drives and pleasant walks in every direction, it is one of the most desirable and accessible summer retreats that can be found so near New York.
Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill Post-office.
Refers to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Broadway; J. Winter, Banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.

PAVILION, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—THIS spacious and elegantly furnished hotel will be opened for the reception of families and Summer visitors on the 1st of June. The establishment will be so conducted as to insure the comfort and pleasure of its guests. The attractions of Islip as a Summer resort are too widely known to require recital. Arrangements have been made to place still and surf bathing, and daily excursions upon the Bay, within easy reach of the occupants of the Pavilion. Communication with the City twice a day by the Long Island Railroad, and horses and carriages supplied to order. For further particulars, apply to J. G. ELLIOTT, No. 54 Wall-st., where a plan of the premises may seen, and terms for board adjusted.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., will be open for the reception of boarders on Monday, 16th of May. These fine premises are now in process of being fitted up, and furnished with all the appliances of a first-class Summer boarding-house. Its picturesque buildings, with their dry, elevated position, beautiful shady lawn in front, numerous fruit trees and the near proximity of the whole to the West Bloomfield Railroad Dépôt, (within two minutes' walk,) render this one of the finest retreats anywhere to be found within 12 miles New-York City, with which it has communication by railroad six times daily. For board, &c., apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HOtel at Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June; additional accommodations have been added to it. Two Sulphur Water Bathing Houses, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY WANTED TO join a party to occupy a house for three months during the Summer, on the north side of Long Island, 1½ hours from the City; very desirable situation, on the water; first-class board and accommodations. For particulars, call on JAS. L. MORGAN, No. 47 Fulton-st.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. *Via* Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—A PRIVATE family will receive several boarders (without servants); location central and convenient to cars and stages; four or five pleasant rooms to choose from. Address M. B., Orange Post-office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing the comforts of a farm mansion, can find desirable accommodations immediately, in the large house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 169 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SUMMER BOARD.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEmen of respectability can find agreeable Summer board in a small private family, on Bergen Heights, 15 minutes' ride from Jersey City. Address Box No. 3,618 Post-office.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English canvas, oil and water colors, brushes, pastels, drawing-paper, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the city. All the materials for Grecian painting. Frames on hand and made to order. W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.—THE UNDERSIGNED, PUBLISHers and importers of engravings, lithographs, &c., &c., have just received from Paris a general assortment of goods in their line. NEGRIN & CO., No. 5 Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, New-York.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD WATCHES, | DIAMONDS,
SILVER WATCHES, | FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
sterling silver ware, tea sets, cake baskets, and double plated ware, very low and warranted.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.
[illegible]
The Spring and Summer term commenced 25th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education. French is the language of the school and family.
An excellent table will be provided for those residing as boarders. Mrs. Williams refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:
The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.; Walden Pell, Esq.; Jasper Corning, Esq.; Wm. E. Guerry, Esq.; Louis E. Brown, Esq.; Charles Gould, Esq.; W. Whitehead, Esq.; Joseph Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. [illegible], Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; the Rev. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
No. 7 East 15th-st., 5th-av.
ELOCUTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The first term opens May 2. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant portions of the City to and from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. [illegible], D. D., President.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Benton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to [illegible] Lane & Co., Stationers, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, or at F. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for Business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 1. Terms $80 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
The Rev. N. J. SEELY, } Principals.
C. D. SEELY,

TUITION AND BOARD, IF REQUIRED, at No. 83 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights. Mrs. TOWNSEND, having been for several years devoted to the education of youth, can refer to the parents of the children confided to her care. Terms moderate. No Summer vacation. Instruction in piano-forte, singing, and water color drawing, by Miss M. ANTISELL.

AN ENGLISH LADY DESIRES A FEW more pupils to teach business handwriting, from which any other style may be written. Families waited upon, and those who cannot, from various occupations, attend during the day, can meet in class at eight or more, by addressing a note or calling at No. 643 Houston-st., corner of Wooster.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms $150 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—[illegible] A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or D. C. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 83 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—LOCATED AT WILTON, CONN.—Terms from $100 to $140 per year. Pupils received at any time. They are under the immediate care of the Principal. Location healthy. For full particulars, address the Principal.
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., corner 37th-st. Instruction thorough, discipline efficient. Experimental lectures, with apparatus, to illustrate Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Terms moderate.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE HAS been transferred to the new and elegant buildings Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-third term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF WRITING, and book-keeping, and ornamental writer, No. 585 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Arithmetic by an able teacher. Rooms open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 60 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO THIRteen years of age. Board and tuition $[illegible] per year. Address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils in its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments at any time, fitting them for business or college. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE MISSES HERBER'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 38 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on May 2.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REMOVE their Day School for young ladies, on May 2, to No. 120 Madison-av., one door below 30th-st.

EDUCATION.—A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, having a son aged 13, shrewd and sagacious, but not fond of study, wishes to place him for a term of years with some strict disciplinarian qualified to fit him for college. Prefers a private country school or family, with plainest board, and where $100 per year will cover all expenses. Address PARENT, Brooklyn Post-office.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO has several years' experience in this country, wishes to find a situation in a family or school in New-York or vicinity. She is perfectly qualified to teach French music and all the branches of a good education. The best references will be given. Address Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, editor of the *Evangelist*, New-York.

EDUCATIONAL.—WANTED A SITUATION AS tutor or teacher, by a gentleman competent to instruct in the higher English branches, the classics, and French; is a college graduate and Church member; no objections to traveling or going South; references unexceptionable. Address, stating full particulars, TUTOR, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION TO take charge of and educate the children of a family without the assistance of a nurse; she would also direct the reading of older pupils; she has been accustomed to such a charge and can give the highest City references. Address R. N., Box No. 137 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSERY GOVerness by a lady fully competent to teach young children music and English. A comfortable home more an object than a high salary. Address Mrs. WILDE, Box No. 190 Times Office.

WANTED—COMPETENT TEACHERS.—A GENtleman, principal in a public school, salary $600; an assistant, $400; teacher of music, music, French, &c., for the South and West, at salaries, $300 to $700. Parents supplied with school circulars. References—Faculty Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, et al.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.,
Amer. School Inst., No. 346 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE HEARTHSTONE CLUB WILL HOLD a public meeting SATURDAY, May 14, at 8 P. M., in Hall No. 24, Cooper Institute. Ladies are invited to attend. By order of the Club.
MRS. M. A. W. JOHNSON, } Committee.
MRS. C. E. WILBOUR,

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 29 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

MEDICAL.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—THIS PREPARATION OF IRON differs from all others, being a protected solution of the Protoxide, a combination never before obtained in a permanent form. It is widely known in Boston and New-England, where it is prescribed by the most prominent physicians, and is extensively used there by the most intelligent and respectable citizens. For Debility from any cause, Dyspepsia, and the various diseases arising from a deteriorated state of the blood, it has been found extremely efficacious. Pamphlets, giving a full description of the remedy, and the remarkable cures it has effected, may be obtained of the agents.
We subjoin an article from the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, of June, 1858:
"PERUVIAN SYRUP.—We feel justified in calling attention to this medicine, after carefully weighing the evidence of its beneficent qualities. The value of iron to the system is well known; but it has heretofore been deemed impossible to obtain its protoxide in solution in such a manner as to be of permanent value. We have now, however, the testimony of Dr. Hayes our State Assayer, that a method of combination has been discovered which obviates this difficulty, and that this preparation of the protoxide of iron may replace all the existing combinations of the Materia Medica. It has already received the approbation of several physicians of high standing, while the proprietors have many testimonials from respectable private citizens who have experienced its virtues. We believe that it is very efficacious for the cure of a variety of diseases to which the human race is prone."
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SULPHUR BATHS.—TIMOLAT'S OLD ESTABlished baths, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.; the only original baths in the United States for the cure of rheumatism, colds, eruptions of the skin, mercurial diseases, palsy, &c.; recommended by the most eminent physicians for the cure of the above complaints.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST ASSISTANT to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, induced by the success of his treatment in a certain class of diseases and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French mode of practice is so celebrated, can be consulted in America for a few months longer at No. 512 Broadway, daily, from 11 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M. Recent cases cured in 36 hours.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 84 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise," Offices corner Houston and Crosby sts., (138 Crosby.) Hours, 10 to 2, and 6 to 9 o'clock.

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NATURE'S TRUE RESTORATIVE.
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CORRUPTION HIDING ALL WITHIN can be rooted out and expunged from the System, by the use of "TRIESEMAR," Nos. 1, 2 or 3. Youth who suffer from early indiscretions, should delay and a moment to read "*Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage.
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THE BEST SPRING ALTERATIVE AND TONIC.
We take much pleasure in reminding our numerous friends that at this season of the year, when sudden and rapid changes of climate are so trying to the constitution, and prolific in the development of disease, that much suffering may be avoided by using this safe, pleasant and efficacious remedy, which purifies the blood, expels humors, and speedily cures all cutaneous and eruptive disorders. Prepared by
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Dr. G. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of RICORD of Paris, the first Special Surgeon, living, and of Professors Gaussouse and Mott, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway, N. Y. All complicated diseases of a certain class effectually treated, including Weakness, &c., &c. Office hours from 8 to 2, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. The principal languages spoken. Dr. Hammond's new work, $1.

PILES CERTAINLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED.
Having been a great sufferer, and found a cure, after many trials and great cost, I am anxious that others so afflicted may benefit by my experience, and for 25 cts. inclosed, will send by post my treatment and prescription. LANSING GRAHAM, care of J. Young, [illegible], N. Y.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. [illegible] Division-st., New-York City. Established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultations.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; it cures the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. [illegible] Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of self-abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and shape of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes of treatment for the cure of local as well as hereditary taints, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 488 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, published simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other cause. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. Watson's work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 4 to 8 evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Ferrit Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pilot, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR THE GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.—A gentleman who, for more than 20 years, had suffered most severely by attacks of gout of five and six months' continuance, which crippled and debilitated a good constitution, has at length most happily discovered his grand desideratum in a remedy that effectually and speedily subdues the most violent paroxysms of gout and rheumatism by safely and mildly removing the offending cause. Having succeeded in very much improving his general health, and in a great degree recovering the strength and use of his limbs, and witnessing its like good effect on some hundreds of sufferers, both male and female, he is thus induced to offer it to his brethren in affliction, and invite those who, like himself, have for years rejected medicine, to try this, and they will be most agreeably surprised.
Agents for New-York; Mr. SAM'L. NEWBERRY, No. [illegible] Front-st.; Messrs. OABLE & STRONG, No. [illegible] Water-st.; and Mr. T. REYNOLDS, Raffield, Middlesex, Eng.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it causes them to more readily dissolving all nutritious substances and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. MORAND'S ANTIDOTE—A SPECIFIC remedy for secret diseases, strictures, and diseases of the organs of generation. This valuable remedy expels the virus effectually, and permanently eradicates the disease from the system, effecting a radical cure in a few days. The Antidote is also a perfect preventive, if taken whenever danger is apprehended. No change of diet or interruption of business is necessary. It is purely vegetable, and does not injure the health or constitution. Price $1 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, General Agents. Sold at the drug-stores No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.; corner Hudson and Spring sts.; Bowery and Grand-st.; CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, charge $5. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect in 24 hours. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, near Broome-st. Perfectly private; arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—For the cure of all nervous affections, headache, palpitation of the heart, trembling and twitching of the nerves, wakefulness or loss of sleep; in fact, it cannot be taken amiss in any case where there is a nervous affection, no matter by what name it may be called. But in order to have the genuine ANTIDOTE, it must have my name written and printed on each label.
JAMES T. STRATTON, M. D., No. 111 Fourth-av.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., may be consulted on all diseases requiring secrecy. Twenty-six years exclusively in the above specialty enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. N.B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment. No charge made unless cured.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; does up ladies' muslins and laces in the neatest manner; or would go as cook in a small private family; can do French fluting; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last two years. Call, for two days, at No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED–A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN as a regular laundress, who has filled that situation; or, as cook, and understands cooking in all its branches, also desserts of every kind; would have no objection to go with a family, for the season, to their country residence; can show satisfactory reference for either situation, and can be seen, until engaged, at No. 12 Union-court, between 12th and 13th-sts., University-place.

WANTED–SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants, German, English, Irish and others, with first-class references, to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution, seven years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequalled in the City.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE, NEAT, AND efficient Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing; also, a good girl as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and pie baker; they will go in the country; will be found kind and obliging. Apply at No. 278 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED–BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do the general housework of a private family; is a girl of the most respectable appearance and reliable habits, and would value a good home more than high wages. Apply this day at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, to engage with a family going to the country as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 88 27th-st., first floor, front room, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED–SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, (Protestants,) one as first-class cook, and understands all kinds of family baking. The other as waitress or chambermaid. Best of City reference from their last place, where they lived 7 years. Call at Fancy-store, No. 486 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., for 2 days.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and plain sewer; can take charge of an infant from its birth; or chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 90 West 17th-st., a few doors of 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as professional cook; understands all kinds of soups and game, all kinds of baking and pastries, and makes all kinds of desserts, and ice-cream. Call for two days at No. 135 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED–A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS BEST City references, wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or she would be willing to assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 7 East 21st-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid, and good plain sewer or waiting-maid. No objection to assist with children. Please call, for two days, at No. 85 East 23d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and well-recommended woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small private family; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 548½ Pearl-st., near Broadway.

WANTED–SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls: one as chambermaid, and the other as first class cook. Both understand their business perfectly. Have good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 118 West 13th st.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH woman, in a small private family in the City, to do general housework and plain cooking. Wishes to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for three days, at No. 164 West 36th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant; no objections to the country for the Summer months. The best of reference given. Call at No. 160 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as experienced cook in a good private family. Good City reference given. Call at No. 81 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED–BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; understands her business, meats and soups; can give best City references. Call at No. 38 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE LADY, RESIDING a short distance from the City, an infant to wet nurse. The best of reference given. Address Mrs. WHEELER, Yorkville Post-Office.

WANTED–BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as plain cook, washer and ironer; or would go as laundress; has good reference. Call at No. 76 West 24th-st., in the basement, front.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress or would do housework for a small family; no objection to go into the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 170 West 31st-st.

WANTED–SITUATIONS *IN THE CITY OR* country, as cook and to wash and iron, and as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress, by two very competent girls, with good City reference. Call at No. 83 6th-av., in the basement.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY, and most respectable girl, with undoubted City reference, as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or is willing *to take care of one or two children*. Inquire in Bergen st., 4th house from 4th-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED–BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS IN a private family; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other to do chamberwork and waiting; have good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED–A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a respectable German girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do the work of a small private family; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable Protestant and young woman, or as chambermaid and do fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 1st-av., corner 15th-st.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVERY kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. French nurses and German nurses, cooks, etc., on hand. French and German spoken.

MALES.

WANTED–BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A Protestant, a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family; is a good waiter, and would be found most agreeable in assisting to wait at dinner on large parties, if required; will be found respectful and competent for the above business, which reference to his last employer will satisfy to that effect; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, from 9 till 4 o'clock, in W. M. H. JACKSON'S Grocery Store, corner of West 21st-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED–BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER, (Protestant,) with excellent reference from his present employer, a situation in a gentleman's family; *understands his business thoroughly; can be highly recommended* for honesty, sobriety, capability; is a good marketman; makes ice cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner; will go to the country for the Summer months, if required. Address No. 177 6th-av.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a competent man; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, to the care and management of horses, and is a steady, careful driver. Has five years' recommendation, and is of a most obliging disposition. Will get the best City reference from his last place. Address T. H., Box No. 219 Times Office, or Mr. Charles Coxhead, Saddler, No. 704 Broadway.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; has a thorough knowledge in the care and management of horses and to the breaking and training of young horses to the saddle; can produce the best of City and country reference as to character and capability; is capable of taking charge of a vegetable garden, if required; is willing and obliging. Address N. F., Box No. 182 Times Office.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a man who understands the care of horses and carriages well, and is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; has lived 3 years in his last place; has good City reference; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at, or address T. D., No. 118 Clinton-place, Mr. Morris' livery-stable.

WANTED–SITUATIONS TOGETHER, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, without encumbrance; the man as coachman and groom, and to assist in the garden and make himself generally useful; the woman as cook, to wash and iron, or chambermaid and waitress; both have the best reference; prefer living in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near [illegible]-st.

WANTED–SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and his wife; the man is a competent gardener, a good hand over horses, drives well, and is willing to be generally useful; the wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies; can manage milk and butter; will go any distance; they are well recommended. Apply to No. 318 6th av.

WANTED–A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman, who is a most competent groom and steady driver; understands his business in all its various branches, and is not afraid of work; also understands the treatment of horses; has the best of City and country reference. Address L. D., Box No. 226 Times Office, which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED–BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, one who understands his business perfectly well; is a careful driver; has four years' reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 21 Washington-place, or at the stable, any day this week until engaged, between University-place and 5th-av. A note addressed to the above number will be attended to by J. F.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man to take charge of a horse; is a competent driver and fully acquainted with all parts of the City; would take a situation as light porter; well acquainted with the down-town trade. Also, a young man to attend bar; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 120 Christie-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has good reference from some of the most respectable families in the City; would take a footman's situation; no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen for two days, by addressing C. W., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

WANTED–BY A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-THREE years of age, of good address, a situation in a banking or mercantile house; will travel to any part of the world; has considerable knowledge of book-keeping, and is quick and correct at figures; can give the best of City references. Address WILLIAM ADAMS, No. 80 Chatham-st.

WANTED–BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman; understands his business well; will make himself generally useful; has the best of City and country references. Call or address for two days at Colonel Pierce's stable, Nos. 11, 13, 15 and 17 West 19th st., for E. W. Any distance in the country.

WANTED–BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF age, who has had two years' experience in the retail grocery business, a situation in a wholesale grocery preferred; can furnish the best City reference, for attention to business and for morality. Address A. C. CAMPBELL, No. 233 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS HEAD ACCOUNTANT, or in any similar capacity, by a gentleman of integrity and many years' experience in a first-class house. Salary expected, $1,200 to $1,500. First-class references furnished as to character and capacity. Address F., Box No. 132 Times Office.

WANTED–BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young man a situation as coachman, gardener or farmer; is a steady driver, understands the care of horses, is a plain gardener, and a thorough farmer; is willing to make himself useful. Apply at 116 Bowery.

WANTED–A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman in all its branches. The best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Lowry's, No. 661 Broadway. No objection to City or country.

WANTED–BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO HAS been valet and traveling servant, a similar situation, or any other employment by which he can earn a living. He writes a good hand; can give satisfaction. Address W. H. G., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED–BY A BOY NINETEEN YEARS OLD, a situation as hall-boy or assistant waiter in a hotel, or as waiter on a steamer or assistant bartender; is capable of such; good City reference given. Address T. W. A., Box No. 113 Times Office.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man who understands his business, and who will furnish the best City references. Address a note to or call upon J. M., at Henry A. Kerr's grocery store, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business, and can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Please to call or address No. 79 Bleecker-st., in the harness store.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, AND would assist in a small garden. Can produce the best of references from some of the most respectable families in this City. Would prefer the country. Address, for two days, C. D., Box No. 131 Times Office.

WANTED–BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a private family; is a young man of the most reliable and steady habits, and thoroughly conversant with his business. Apply this day, at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED–SITUATION AS MANAGER OF A GAS-work, by one who has had several years' experience as such; can bring good recommendations as regards character and ability. Address MANAGER, Box No. 107, *Times* Office.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man; he fully understands his business, and can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address M. L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED–BY A YOUNG MAN 19 YEARS OF age, a situation in the lower part of the City; is reliable and writes well; from circumstances his hours must be from 9 to 5. Address A. JACKSON, No. 13 Frankfort-st.

WANTED.–A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man. Thoroughly understands his business; has good reference, and would make himself generally useful. Address B. O., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED–BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as barkeeper or porter; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, A. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS CLERK BY A young man fully competent. Address, for three days, JOSEPH, Box No. 286 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.–A YOUNG MAN HAVING A full knowledge of the drug business, is desirous of obtaining a situation or an interest in a retail store in this City. Address STORE, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED–A FIRST-CLASS WAITER.–NONE need apply but those who thoroughly understand their business, and can bring the most unexceptionable references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 34 East 23d-st., between the hours of 11 and 3.

WANTED–A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; one who is neat and tidy; understands plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer; and has City references. None other need apply. Call at No. 234 West 15th-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock this morning.

WANTED–AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT boy of good address for the retail stationery business. One acquainted with the business preferred. Salary first three months, $3; afterwards, $4 per month if found suitable. Apply after 10 A.M. to-day at No. 7 Beekman-st.

WANTED–IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMILY, a competent Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; for a proper person the situation is a desirable one. Apply at No. 33 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED–A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID and laundress, who is willing to go to the country for the Summer, with good City references. Call at No. 30 West 17th-st., from 10 till 12 o'clock.

WANTED–IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON Broadway, two good salesmen for silver, bronze and fancy goods; none but competent men need apply. Address MERCHANT, Post-office.

WANTED–A FEW EXPERIENCED CARPET upholsterers. Apply to
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED–IN A LAW OFFICE, A YOUNG ATTORNEY, to assist in the general business of the office. Apply to WOODFORD & HITCH, Room No. 30, Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway.

WANTED–A GOOD, PLAIN COOK. APPLY AT No. 300 Grand-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

GAS STOVES.

GEO. L. CANNON offers for sale
SHAW'S PATENT GAS STOVES,
for HEATING, COOKING, IRONING, &c. By the use of this apparatus cooking can be done in the Summer season at a very trifling expense.
You can do your ironing at a cost of
ONLY ONE CENT PER HOUR.
And no inconvenience will be experienced from the heat.
Call and see them in operation at
GEO. L. CANON'S,
No. 54 East Thirteenth-st.,
Between Broadway and University-place.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
R. D. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them–as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Peru, Stitts and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V J and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

LOOK HERE.
LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, No. 169 Canal-st., second block from Bowery, towards Broadway. A fine assortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, Housekeepers' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine.

OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING ROD,
WITH SOLID GLASS INSULATORS.
The Lyon Manufacturing Company REMOVED to No. 598 Broadway. Glass [illegible] and other Rods at cost.
GAY & WEST, Agents, No. 598 Broadway.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers; Gibb's patent and Rowe's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., up stairs.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, St. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES –For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND–ON THURSDAY LAST, IN A MADISON-av. stage, a black POCKET-WALLET, containing a small sum of money and papers. Apply to BALL, BLACK & CO., No. 247 Broadway.

LOST–BETWEEN FOURTH-ST. AND UNION-square, a mosaic BREAST-PIN, black ground. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will leave it at No. 36 Union-square.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.
THIS DAY (Saturday), May 14, at 12½, at the Merchant's Exchange.
By order of Executors.
120 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, $50 each.
10 shares Bank of State of New-York, $100 each.
For account of whom it may concern.
11 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, $100 each.
10 shares Grocer's Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.
10 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.
10 shares Security Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.
10 shares American Express Company, $100 each.
$3,400 Sun Mutual Insurance Company scrip of 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1857, and 1858.
$1,300 New York Mutual Insurance Company scrip of 1852, 1853, and 1856.
$3,940 Union Mutual Insurance Company scrip of 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1856, and 1858.
$2,000 Mercantile Mutual Insurance scrip of 1852 and 1856.
$770 Commercial Mutual Insurance scrip of 1856 and 1858.
$1,540 Orient Mutual Insurance Company scrip of 1856 and 1858.
$160 Pacific Mutual Insurance Company scrip of 1857 and 1858.
$5,320 Great Western Marine Insurance scrip of 1857 and 1858.
$350 Columbia Marine Insurance Company scrip of 1858.
$430 Republic Fire Insurance Company scrip.
$15,000 Wisconsin Central R. R. Company bonds.
1,000 Town of Jefferson bonds.
Regular sales of stocks and bonds every Wednesday and Saturday. Real estate sales made any day required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Office, 35 Wall-st.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
On MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, precisely, by W. B. WESTCOTT, all of the rich and elegant furniture of every description, and rosewood works of art, paintings, statuary, &c., contained in the spacious dwelling No. 103 West 44th-st., near 7th-av., all made to order, embracing a splendid assortment of superb household furniture, and comprises everything to be found, or requisite for an elegant and richly furnished residence; which will be sold for cash, and must be removed immediately from the premises: Parlors, consist of three elegant and elaborately carved rosewood suites, covered in five colored brocatel, and one in green plush, all imported order; rosewood, Turkish and reception chairs with lounges to match, richly carved 7-octave piano forte, stool and cover embroidered, silk and lace curtains, six large pier and mantel mirrors, corner stands with mirror back, two superb etageres, French escritoire, wax vases, marble groups, statuary, painting, &c.; among which are many rare and valuable specimens, on glass and canvas.
SUPERB ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Rosewood marble top bureaus, richly carved bedstead, large hair mattresses, washstands, commodes, rich china toilet sets, rosewood wardrobes with mirror doors, tapestry carpets, oval mirrors, bronze clocks, with all kinds of chamber furniture, two sofa bedsteads, &c.
DINING-ROOM.
Oak and mahogany dining-room furniture, extension table, rich French china cut glass, ruby engraved glass, ivory cutlery, silver wares, with a large assortment not enumerated. Stages pass near the house. Catalogues at house on the morning of sale.

JNO. J. BENDIX, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, superb 7-octave piano-forte, elegant drawing-room suites, oil paintings, statuary, vases, solid silver ware, wines, &c., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the elegant residence No. 70 West 36th-st., near 6th-av. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.
DINING-ROOM.–Superb extension table, (opens sixteen feet,) and oak dining furniture; rich silver ware, castors, urns, cake baskets, spoons, forks, ice-pitchers, [illegible] [illegible], superb silver dining and tea-service, French and India china dinner and tea sets, crystal cut-glass, ruby engraved ware, ivory cutlery, &c.
DRAWING-ROOM.–Two full sets of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in silk brocatel, in perfect order, with slip covers; rosewood étagères, with plate doors; Egyptian and statuary marble, &c., centre and sofa tables; two very large French pier mirrors, with [illegible] rich damask and lace curtains, with French shades; Turkish chairs, with lounges to match; lady's French [illegible] [illegible] rosewood piano-forte, richly carved; [illegible] [illegible] tapestry carpets, velvet rugs, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], with a number of rare and valuable oil paintings, including a magnificent fruit piece by Cole; 6-light bronze and ormolu chandeliers.
CHAMBERS.–Carved rosewood bedsteads, marble-top dressing-bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood armoire à glace, with mirror-front; large hair mattresses, beds, bedding, solid [illegible] furniture in figured velvet, rich carpets, French arm and cottage chairs, rosewood rockers and chaise chairs, oval and square mirrors, French toilet sets, rosewood bedsteads, oil-cloth, rockers, tea-tables, stair-carpets and rods, rosewood hall stand, with a large quantity of good mahogany furniture of every description. Also a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The auctioneer would call particular attention of his friends and the public to this sale as being the largest and best assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF RELINQUISHING housekeeping. Splendid household furniture at auction, by J. W. PORTER, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, the entire contents of the large five-story residence No. 220 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., the whole of which is really the finest offered at public sale for many years. Only a small description is given in this advertisement.
PARLORS.–Contain yards of superior velvet carpets, three magnificent rosewood suites, covered in satins of the most expensive descriptions; Gothic and Turkish easy chairs, in moquet and satin brocade; ladies' solid rosewood [illegible] [illegible] and arm chairs, covered in gold, blue, crimson [illegible]; rosewood [illegible] [illegible], bookcase, lined with silk and [illegible]; three solid rosewood centre-tables, with rich statuary marble tops; expensively carved rosewood pier, sofa and side tables, with marble tops; three costly rosewood etageres, with marble tops, glass doors, &c., imported expressly for the owner; ladies' rosewood work tables, bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant china vases, with the most chaste and expensive landscapes, painted to order in France; magnificent French plate pier glass, with rich and heavy gold frames; heavy embroidered lace and window curtains and cornices, large and extensive variety of oil-paintings, the whole forming a very pleasing collection; superior rosewood piano-forte, full seven-octave, elegant case, finished all round, inlaid plate, and richly set with keys of real pearl, cost $750, being a valuable instrument; rosewood piano stool, covered in satin, with an excellent [illegible] [illegible] cover.
DINING-ROOM.–Rich velvet tapestry carpet, in good order; solid oak extension table, marble-top fancy tables, mirrors, chairs in hair-cloth, together with all the ruby and crystal cut-glass, silver ware, champagnes, tumblers, goblets and decanters to match; rich china tea and dinner sets; costly silver ware, tea and dinner service, salvers, cake baskets, castors, coffee and tea urns, spoons, forks, liquor stands, superior table cutlery, marble pitchers, &c. Also, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, in great variety; beds and bedding, &c.

E. E. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.–LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE sale of household furniture, at the private residence No. 41 West 26th-st., a few doors from 6th-av. Catalogues ready THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, rosewood piano-forte, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], covered in satin and an antique drawing-room suite; mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, rugs, statuary, marble groups, bronze figures, rosewood escritoires, [illegible] tables, with inlaid [illegible], sideboards, marble-top and mirror-doors; costly French lace curtains, brocatel curtains, window shades and cornices. Chambers–Solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, marble top; toilet sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, vases, clocks, mirrors, bookcases, easy chairs, Turkish lounges, cane-seat chairs, spring-bottom chairs, rockers, bird and cage, sewing machine, Singer's make; pure hair mattresses, feather beds, spring-bottom beds, blankets, quilts, pillows, sheets, quartet table, curtains, shades, cornices, sofa and sofa beds, oil-paintings, engravings, cupboard ornaments. Dining-room–Solid *extension table, 14 feet in length; solid silver tea sets,* solid silver table-spoons, ivory-handled knives and forks, carver and forks, French china dinner and tea sets, *dinner and soup plates, English cut-glass ware, decanters* to match, Bohemian ware, silver casters, carpet tables, chairs, sofa, lounge, spittoon, mirrors, clock, chandelier, lace curtains, shades, easy chairs. Basement–Table, chairs, sofa, sideboard, coffee and tea cups, decanters, vegetables, knives, forks, spoons, carpet, mirror, clock, kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to the auctioneer. Cartmen will *be in attendance* to move and pack the furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer–Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.
Household furniture removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites of furniture in tri-colored brocatelle, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, and bedsteads, corner etageres, rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany cribs, mahogany extension dining-tables, pier and mantle mirrors, Brussels and Wilton rugs, windlass bedsteads, cottage suites, mahogany chairs, mattresses, blankets, feather and straw beds, straw palliasses, crockery and chinaware, kitchen-ware, &c., with which the sale will commence.
Also, immediately after the furniture, about 200 fine engravings, all elegantly framed. Among them are Herring's farm scenes, historical, religious and humorous subjects, &c. They are all positively to be sold without reserve, and are worthy the attention of those desirous of obtaining first-rate engravings. Also, about 40 rolls hemp matting.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF LOTS–On 3d-av., 95th, 96th and 97th sts.–A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on MONDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON THIRD AV.–4 fine Lots on and next southeast corner 95th-st.
ON THIRD-AV.–3 fine Lots on east side, 25 feet 2 inches north from 95th-st.
ON NINETY-FIFTH-ST.–8 fine Lots on north side, adjoining the above.
ON NINETY-SIXTH-ST.–5 fine Lots on south side, adjoining.
ON THIRD-AV.–4 fine Lots on and next southeast corner 97th-st.
ON NINETY-SEVENTH-ST.–1 fine Lot on the south side, adjoining above.
The rapid completion of the 3d-av. Railroad, and the improvements in the Harlem River makes this property very desirable. 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st. Sale positive.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE –By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., consisting of new and second-hand parlor, dining and chamber furniture; comprising carved rosewood parlor suites in damask, brocatel, reps, plush and hair cloth; superb carved solid oak and black walnut sideboards, with marble tops; carved arm and dining-room chairs, in reps to match oak marble-top buffets, extension tables, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes; rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, marble-top chamber suites, rosewood, bookcases and wardrobes, oak chamber suites, Turkish lounges and chairs, mahogany tables, easy and parlor chairs in hair-cloth, mirrors, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware, china toilet sets, &c., &c., being an unusually large and fine assortment to which we invite the attention of buyers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer–Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable books, being a private library, comprising books in history, poetry, biography, voyages and travels, books of literature; volumes Patent-office reports of 1858, Perry's United States and Japan Expedition, and other works, including rare and other valuable books; Shakespeare's complete works, Heroic Women of History, Marshall's Life of Washington, Private Correspondence of Henry Clay, and other books of equal merit.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MEYER, MAY 16, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M., and on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, commencing at 10 o'clock A.M., and continue each day until the stock is sold. Central salesroom, Willoughby corner Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The entire stock of a jeweler declining business, comprising every article in the line of the best quality. Fine Gold Jewelry: 31 gold watches, spectacles, eye glasses, pens and pencils, thimbles, bracelets, cameo, mosaic, enameled, garnet, lava, coral, jet, rhinestone, turquoise, Odd-Fellows and other pins and ear-rings, chains, studs and sleeve-pins, bolt-sliders, plain gold agate, onyx, cameo, carbuncle, gold stone and other styles sleeve-buttons and studs. Good necklaces, armlets, lockets, guards, vest and fob chains, plain gold and stone rings, seals, diamond rings, &c., &c. Silverware: Table and teaspoons, gravy, cream and mustard ladles, fruit and butter knives. Table and dessert forks, porte-monnaie, &c. Also for sale, a large jeweler's safe, with handsome show-cases and fixtures.

J. W. BUNN, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second hand household furniture, consisting in part of sofas, tête-a-têtes, lounges, chairs, rockers, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, chamber suits, &c., &c. Also, four solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in French satin brocatelle, and warranted in every respect. Also, oil-paintings, crockery, cutlery, China and glass ware, &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
WATER-STREET.–A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on MONDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Water-st., the valuable property Nos. 583 and [illegible], consisting of a plot of ground 43 ft. 6 inch, and 96 by 135 ft., with 2 four-story brick houses on the rear; and a three-story brick and a three story frame house in front; will rent for $1,700; contain Croton and are in good order. Maps, &c., at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom, No. 78 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., consisting in part of mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture, chairs, sofas, mirrors, tête-a-têtes, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, &c. &c.

W. S. MELVERS, Auctioneer.
GARDEN-PLANTS AND FLOWERS.–W. S. MELVERS will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 8 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, dahlias, verbenas and other fine new flowering plants in great variety, from the nursery of Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive Catalogues.

MUSICAL.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, C. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS.
Ranging in price from $60 to $400, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor.
Messrs CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

THE BRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus insulating the sounding board and every other part of the instrument, from the dead[illegible]. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the change are noticed even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibrating shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its capacity, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

LADD'S SUPERB SQUARE PIANOS CAN be BOUGHT or RENTED at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

ÆOLIAN, GRAND, BOUDOIR AND SQUARE Pianos, Harmoniums and Melodeons, new and second-hand, by Gilbert, Chickering, Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases, cheap for cash; sold on installments, or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Rosewood melodeons for $45; rosewood pianos for $150; piano stools, $2 50. American and foreign music, and music books, in every variety, forming the largest stock in the City, at wholesale or retail.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT NEW piano-fortes for sale at WALKER'S warerooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st. Also, second-hand pianos of every description for sale or for hire, at very low prices. N. B.–If required, arrangements can be made by which the hire will be allowed in case of purchase.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.–STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

THIRTEEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS–AT the following extremely low prices: $30, $40, $60, $80, $90, $115, $120, $125, and $150. Three 7-octave Pianos at $175, $200 and $225, but little used. Twenty Pianos and Melodeons to rent, at low rates. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR grand and square pianos. The best pianos made. Second-hand pianos made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $300. Melodeons very low. Pianos and melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS–SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument *of his own manufacture*. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

HAZLETON BROS., *PIANO-FORTE MAN*ufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

LADD'S PARLOR GRAND PIANOS CAN be bought at JUDSON & MUNGER'S,
No. 722 Broadway.

CARHART & NEEDHAM'S MELODEONS can be BOUGHT or RENTED at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMERS from Europe the Largest and Most Complete Assortment of HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and TOOLS ever offered for sale in this City, which we sell at prices LOWER than ever offered by any other house.
Also on hand the Largest Assortment of all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, SEEDS and FERTILIZERS in the Country.
Gentlemen wanting anything in the above line for their Farms will find it to their advantage to call at the NEW AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, MACHINERY DEPOT AND SEED STORE,
NO. 54 VESEY-ST., N. Y.
A. F. MAYHER & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
REMEMBER–No. 54 Vesey-st.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.
FERTILIZER SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO.
MAPES' SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, first ever manufactured in this country, for grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for ten years. In strong new bags 160 lbs. each. Nitrogenized superphosphate of lime, per bag $4, per ton $50; Mapes' superphosphate of lime, per bag $3 [illegible], per ton $40; Potash superphosphate of lime, per bag $3 50, per ton $45. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense, on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE.
AULTMAN & MILLER'S PATENT.
This celebrated mower, which received the first premium at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, N. Y., besides numerous State and County premiums, and by its practical working has earned a reputation which places it first among the numerous mowers, is now on exhibition and for sale by the manufacturer. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Courtlandt. Send for a circular.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$50,000 CASH CAPITAL.
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW sells
TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer
Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail.
No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 39 Murray-st.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.–IVES' Patent Sleeve Buttons and Shirt Studs; also, Cuff and Collar Pins for Ladies, of fine Gold. They require no button-hole, do not unfasten, combine great beauty, simplicity and utility. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Gold and Silver Watch-case Manufactory of
JOHN E. GIFFIN, No. 67 Vesey-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC–PICCOLOMINI.–MLLE. PICCOLOMINI'S
Farewell MATINEE.
By general request
DON PASQUALE.
Mr. Strakosch respectfully announces that by general request of the patrons of the Matinee,
Donizetti's Comic Opera,
DON PASQUALE,
will be performed for the LAST TIME
THIS SATURDAY, May 14, at 1 o'clock P. M.; doors open at 12.
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI
in her favorite and admired character of Norina, Brignoli as Ernesto, Barili as Doc. Malatesta, Maggiorotti as Don Pasquale.
TICKETS, to all parts of the house...ONE DOLLAR.
THERE WILL BE NO RESERVED SEATS.
The sale of tickets for the Matinee will commence this morning at the usual Matinee ticket offices.
For the convenience of ladies residing in different parts of this City and Brooklyn, tickets for the Matinee may be had at the following places:
Academy of Music; [illegible], Appleton & Co.'s, No. 16 Nassau-st.; St. Nicholas Hotel, Union-place Hotel, Lafarge House, Hall & Son's, Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, Coverhoven's, No. 695 Broadway, C. Breusing's, Astor House, Everett House, Prescott House, Clarendon, Hamm & Clark's, Christern's Bookstore.
BROOKLYN:
Rose's Bookstore, No. 14 Atlantic-st.; Fraz's, No. 383 Fulton-st.
Tickets will likewise be for sale at the
ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE ACADEMY;
for which special purpose
FOUR ADDITIONAL TICKET OFFICES
will be opened.
The doors will be opened at 12; the Matinee will commence at 1 o'clock precisely. The entire acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
I PURITANI.
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST'S
farewell appearance prior to retiring from the stage.
Only night of Bellini's romantic opera,
I PURITANI.
Mr. STRAKOSCH has the honor of announcing that
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST,
the eminent American Prima Donna, will appear in a very limited number of farewell performances during the present short season, previous to her retiring forever from the stage.
The first of these farewell performances will take place on MONDAY, May 16, on which occasion Bellini's grand opera, I PURITANI, will be produced.
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST as..................Elvira
Brignoli, Amodio and Junca in the principal rôles.
The sale of seats for
I PURITANI
commences this morning at all the ticket offices.
Donizetti's grand tragic opera and last masterwork,
IL POLIUTO, Or I MARTIRI,
which has recently been performed in Paris with such extraordinary success, is in active rehearsal, and will shortly be produced, for the first time in America.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ENGAGEMENT OF SIGNORA CORTESI.
Mr. STRAKOSCH has the honor of announcing that he has engaged the celebrated dramatic Prima Donna,
Signora ADELAIDE CORTESI,
who will shortly make her debut under his direction.
WEDNESDAY, May 18–Last night but four of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI IN AMERICA.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, of the Conservatoire of Leipsic, has the honor of announcing that he will give his
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
in America,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON,
On THURSDAY EVENING, May 19, 1859,
On which occasion he will be assisted by
Mrs S B. MILLS, Pianist, of the Conservatoire of Leipsic, her first appearance in America, and the following distinguished Artists, who have, in the kindest manner, volunteered their services:
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD,
Messrs. SIMPSON, Tenor; THOMAS, Baritone; MOSENTHAL, Violin; CARL BERGMAN, Violoncello, and C. W. BEAMES, Piano-forte.
Tickets, $1, to be had at the principal Music Stores, and at the Piano-forte rooms of H. P. B. Curtiss.
Two of Steinway & Sons' newly-invented overstrung Grand Piano-fortes will be used on the occasion.
To commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MANAGER..............................MR. E. EDDY.
THIS EVENING, May 14, 1859,
A Grand Spectacle and Spectacular Romance,
ROB ROY.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 7¾.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
The grand fairy spectacle of
CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.
And LOLA MONTEZ.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, May 14, 1859.

POSITIVELY the
VERY LAST TIME
of that
successively amusing, original comic drama, written expressly for this Museum, and repeated for
FIFTY CONSECUTIVE TIMES
with such brilliant success.
OUR IRISH COUSIN.
THIS EVENING.
Colertus' touching and celebrated Drama of Domestic Life, of
THE HARVEST HOME.
THIS AFTERNOON.
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD,
and her talented parents have been engaged and will appear in their popular performances on MONDAY, May 16, and every Afternoon and Evening of next week.
The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c., all here yet. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquette seats, 13 cents additional.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 7¾ o'clock, precisely.
Last night of her season and Farewell Benefit of Miss DAVENPORT.
This Evening, SATURDAY, May 14, 1859,
MONA LISA.
To conclude with the last act of
MASKS AND FACES.
With the celebrated IRISH JIG between Miss Davenport, Mr. Fisher and the children.
Box Book now open.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
Lessee...Thomas C. Steers | Stage Manager...G. L. Aiken
THIS EVENING, May 14,
To commence with the Drama entitled
THE HIDDEN HAND.
Major Ira Warfield.......................Mr. G. A. Beane
Herbert Greyson..............................G. L. Aiken
Capitola...Rosa Cline
To conclude with
RED MAN OF AGAR.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.........................Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, May 14,
The performances will commence with
HARRY BURNHAM.
Gen. Washington...............................Mr. J. W. Lingard
Concluding with
HANDSOME JACK.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS'
SIXTH AND LAST CLASSICAL MATINEE
Will be given on TUESDAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock, at Dodworth's Hall, with the assistance of Miss ADELAIDE WOLLENHAUPT, (her first appearance.)
Quartette by Mozart; a Rondeau Brillant for Piano and Violin by Schubert, and Beethoven's Quartet in C Sharp Minor (the first time in this country.)
Tickets $1–to be had at usual place.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
ELEGANCE AND REFINEMENT.
MOST UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS!
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
In Old Virginny style.
To conclude (second week) with a New Comic Spectacular Pantomime, entitled
THE GENII OF THE LAKE.
With new scenery, dresses, decorations, properties, &c.
Change of Time–Doors open at 6½ o'clock, the curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 12 cents.
NOTICE.–On SATURDAY NEXT, a GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

THE GRAND FLORAL FESTIVAL
IN AID OF THE HORTICULTURAL SCHOOL FOR FEMALES
WILL BE CONTINUED
EVERY DAY AND EVENING
DURING THE PRESENT WEEK.
PICTURES, FLOWERS, MUSIC, ORATORY
AND FIREWORKS!
NOTICE.
In case of rain the entertainments will take place in the new and spacious Hall connected with the Gardens, and capable of affording shelter to an audience of many thousands. The oratory, music, flowers and pictures are all to be enjoyed in this magnificent apartment. Seasonable showers therefore will not be regarded as an interruption to the entertainment.

DR. GROUX WILL DELIVER HIS LAST lecture on the motions of the heart, &c., illustrated by electric experiments, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, on SATURDAY, May 14, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 cents; may be obtained at the bookstore of Mr. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway; Messrs. MILLER, CLAPBACK & CO., No. 787 Broadway; and at the door. No postponement on account of the weather.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.–THE Thirty-fourth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, consisting of upwards of eight hundred original works, by living artists, never before exhibited by the Academy, is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Galleries in Tenth-st., near Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary N. A.

RURAL FESTIVAL AND MUSICAL PIC-NIC–Given by the New-York Musical Mutual Protection Association, in conjunction with the American Musical Fund Society, at JONES' WOOD, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 6 and 7. Full particulars in future advertisements. Admission 25 cents.
U. C. HILL, Chairman.
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THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS–Open DAY and EVENING. No. [illegible] Broadway. Admission 25 cents. New visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City–the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening, No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY, MAY 23
EXHIBITION OF
CHURCH'S PAINTING,
"THE HEART OF THE ANDES,"
(When it will be taken to Europe.)
THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
J. McCLURE, Publisher.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
In future, Doors open at 7; to commence at ¼ before 8.
Benefit of
MR. WALLACK.
THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, May 14,
Being the 132d, and positively last night of his appearance this season.
For this night only, will be revived Shakespeare's great Comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
In which
Mr. WALLACK WILL APPEAR AS
BENEDICK.
The piece produced with beautiful scenery, costumes and properties.
To conclude with the roaring farce of
A MAN WITHOUT A HEAD.
Mr. Brougham, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Dyott, Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Tree, Mr. Levere, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. C. Parsloe, Mr. Oliver, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Reeves, Miss Hernandez, Mrs. Floyd, Miss Tree, &c., &c., will appear in the above entertainments.
Box Book now open.
In preparation, and to be acted the first time in this country, on MONDAY, May 16, E. Falconer, Esq.'s highly celebrated comedy in three acts, called
MEN OF THE DAY. Or, Extremes,
with new and beautiful scenery, and a cast comprising the entire talent of the Company.

GRAND CONCERT
GIVEN IN AID OF THE
HORTICULTURAL SCHOOL FOR FEMALES,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,
AT THE FESTIVAL,
PALACE GARDEN HALL,
TO-NIGHT, May 14,
Embracing the following eminent artists:
Miss JULIANA MAY,
Signor AMODIO,
With the kind permission of
M. STRAKOSCH,
Mr. S. B. MILLS, the distinguished Pianist,
Mr. WM. MASON,
Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN,
Mr. JOSEPH BURKE,
Mr. H. C. TIMM,
And Mr. SCHREIBER, the celebrated Cornet Soloist.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Duo Concertante–Violin and Piano
De Beriot and Osborne.
Mr. JOSEPH BURKE AND RICHARD HOFFMAN.
2. Scene–Il Balen..............................VERDI.
Sig. AMODIO.
3. A Silver Spring–Galope Fantastique–Piano. MASON.
Mr. WM. MASON.
4. Cavatina–Robert, toi que j'aime.......MEYERBEER.
Miss JULIANA MAY.
5. Solo Cornet–Souvenirs de Bellini.....L. SCHREIBER.
Herr SCHREIBER.
PART II.
1. Grand transcription of the March from Midsummer Night's Dream..........................LISZT.
MR. S. B. MILLS.
2. Bolero, Le Vipres Siciliennes..........................VERDI.
MISS JULIANA MAY.
3. A–Andante, La Gazelle......................} R. HOFFMAN.
B–Polka de Concert............................}
MR. RICH. HOFFMAN.
4. Solo, Cornet, Ave Maria............................SCHUBERT.
MR. L. SCHREIBER.
5. Solo..............................SIG. AMODIO..............................[illegible].
After the Concert, a Splendid Display of Fireworks by the Messrs. Edge.
Doors open day and evening until 10½ P. M.; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
Admittance 25 cents; children half-price.

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No. 585 Broadway.
28ème SOIRÉE D'ABONNEMENT.
SAMEDI, 14 Mai, 1859.
Deuxième représentation de
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS.
Armand Duval...M. Paul Laba
Marguerite Gautier..........................Mlle. Laurence Chevalier
AVIS.
En conséquence des Représentations Françaises qui doivent avoir lieu à Philadelphie à la demande générale du public, l'administration a l'honneur de prévenir les abonnés et le public que le Théâtre Français sera fermé le lundi 16, mardi 17 et mercredi 18 de ce mois.
Les représentations commenceront le jeudi 19 Mai par LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER.
Samedi, 21, LE VICOMTE DE LETORIÈRES, pour le bénéfice de Mlle. E. [illegible].

THE THREE
GREATEST PIANISTS OF THE AGE
PERFORM TO-NIGHT,
AT PALACE GARDEN.
IN AID OF THE
HORTICULTURAL SCHOOL
FOR FEMALES.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
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LAST HARP SOIREE,
On THURSDAY next, May 19, at 8 o'clock,
At CHICKERING'S ROOMS, Broadway and 4th-st.

CHURCH'S PAINTING.
"THE HEART OF THE ANDES."
On exhibition for a short time previous to being taken to Europe, at
THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
J. McCLURE, Publisher.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR STRIPS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.–The undersigned [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June, [illegible], in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabric, and in all woven, braided, corded or knit fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, [illegible] in all smooth elastic shirred goods; and also to make and sell India-rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be woven or finished by union with or to be covered by fibrous substances. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates, and has a full stock now in store.
His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson, in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods.
The undersigned is satisfied that this pretense on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson has never exhibited his pretended titles to any Court, or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him by which to test his title. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid title to said Judson or to any one else after the title had been conveyed to the undersigned, as the question decided by Judge Ingersoll in New-York, upon a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the case, was not decisive of the merits of the title of the undersigned, and the card published by said Judson shows that the Court was imposed upon by a pretended title in a third party, which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years.
The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above description, containing vulcanized rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited, and rights to use guaranteed, by HORACE H. DAY,
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WILLIAM HEERDT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms,
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A large assortment always on hand.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.–Elegant suites for City and country from $25 and upwards, grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, &c., &c., ornamented in flowers, fruit and fresco. Mattresses, spring beds, &c., at the old established Eagle Enameled Furniture Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theater. Goods carefully packed for the country.

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CHAMBER FURNITURE–ENAMELED AND grained in every color and style, warranted to give entire satisfaction. Spring-bed bottoms on hand, [illegible] bedding of every description made to order, by H. C. WOODBRIDGE, No. 6 Sullivan-st., near Canal.

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SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.–FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. C. E. HENDUM, No. 26 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.–Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 3, 5, and 10-gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine-store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. C. E. HENDUM, formerly No. 18 Wall-st.
N. B.–Twenty varieties of ales draught also now open for sampling.

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AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had–Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

HONOLULU INTELLIGENCE.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1859.

WEST INDIES.

EMANCIPATION IN BARBADOES.

Free and Slave Labor.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbadoes, Sunday, Feb. [illegible], 1859.

I have argued that the question of emancipation in the British West Indies, as in Barbadoes, which is under special consideration, is a commercial question and must be determined by a commercial standard. If this be true, and it, as I maintain, all other issues are involved in this, it is plain that a faithful comparison between the relative cost of free and slave labor, as found in Barbadoes, will exhibit which of the two systems is best suited to that Island. If it be cheaper to raise sugar in Barbadoes with free labor than with slave labor, then emancipation in Barbadoes has been a success. If not, not. Among a multitude of estimates that I have obtained on the subject, I select one presented by the Governor of these Islands. In a letter, written for publication, and very widely circulated, his Excellency says:

"As to the relative cost of slave and free labor in this Colony, I can supply you with facts in which the most implicit reliance can be placed. They have been furnished to me by the proprietor of an estate containing 300 acres of land, and situated at a distance of about 12 miles from the shipping port. The estate returned to produced during Slavery, equal, on an average, to 140 hhds. of sugar of the present weight, and required 230 slaves. It is now worked by 90 free laborers—[illegible] adults, and [illegible] under 16 years of age. Its average product, during the last seven years, has been 190 hhds. The total cost of labor has been £770 10s., or £4 10s. 2d. per hogshead of 1,700 pounds. The average of pounds of sugar to each laborer during Slavery was 1,043 pounds, and during freedom 3,400 pounds. To estimate the cost of slave labor, the value of 230 slaves must be ascertained; and I place them at what would have been a low average—£40 sterling each—which would make the entire stock amount to [illegible]. This at 6 per cent. interest, which, on such property is much too low an estimate, would give [illegible] cost of clothing, food, and medical attendance [illegible] at £3 10s., making £805. Total cost £1,400, [illegible] per hogshead, while the cost of *free* labor [illegible] estate is under £4."

[illegible], it must be remembered, is a practical comparison between free and slave labor, and not an [illegible] estimate of the expenses of the two systems [illegible] be varied by time, place, or circumstances [illegible] a reasonable average of similar comparisons [illegible] might be instituted in all the Estates of [illegible] Island. I might multiply the examples if your [illegible] would permit; but those who would doubt the fairness of the one I have selected would [illegible] a hundred others. I can only say, on the [illegible] of the Governor himself, that his statistics [illegible] from a source of unquestioned reliability, [illegible] of their application as an average representation [illegible] be denied, it must be on the ground that the [illegible] of Slavery have been under-estimated. What American slave-holder would place the average value of his slaves at $250, and the cost of clothing, maintenance, medical attendance and depreciation at only $17? JAMES MCQUEEN, in his "Statistics of the British Empire," gives the actual cost of maintaining a slave in Barbadoes, before emancipation, with interest on his value, as £9 10s. sterling, considerably more than the Governor's estimate, and yet, according to the latter, field labor in Barbadoes during Slavery was two hundred and fifty per cent. more expensive than it is now under freedom.

The question, I think, passed Barbadoes, does not admit of an argument. Among the expenses of a slave there must be included his food, clothing, medical attendance, house rent, depreciation of 10 per cent., and interest on the capital sum invested—all of which must be paid for every man, woman and child on an estate, in fair weather or in foul, in sickness or in health; and I have before me a variety of statistics which show that at least thirty per cent. of the slaves on an estate must, on an average, be regarded as non-effective. Under the free system every laborer employed is necessarily an effective one, and his cost, according to the prevailing rate of wages in Barbadoes, is 25 cents a day. In the estimate that I have quoted above, it is demonstrated that the Barbadian laborer, who works by the task, which he can complete in six hours, does as much in that space of time as the slave did in his twelve hours forced work; but admitting, for the sake of argument, and against direct evidence to the contrary, that they worked alike, or even that the slave, under compulsion, worked better than the free man in his independence, there would still be a large margin in favor of freedom as the more economical system of the two. This the Barbadian planter has learnt by experience. He admits it readily, and if he did not admit it, there is practical evidence of its truth in the fact that agricultural land in Barbadoes will bring at this moment double what it brought under Slavery, and infinitely more than land brings in Cuba. Is it common sense to suppose that every acre of Barbadian ground—exceedingly poor in comparison with the rich virgin soil of Cuba—that every available acre would be occupied, (as it is,) and would estates be greedily purchased at extravagant prices, (as they are,) if the production of sugar with free labor was an unprofitable business? I have stated it as a fact, of which any one may convince himself, that of the 106,000 acres in Barbadoes, 100,000 are under cultivation. SCHOMBURG, who wrote in 1845, says that there were 40,000 acres planted in sugar-cane; and DAVY, who wrote in 1854, has evidently borrowed his predecessor's figures. I think that they are an exaggeration. According to the best estimates that I have been able to procure, there are not more than 25,000 acres of cane in Barbadoes, and the *Agricultural Reporter*, a monthly periodical, published in Bridgetown, placed the number in 1853 at 23,383. But we may suppose that 25,000 acres are as near the truth as it is possible to get. Keeping this in view, we find, upon examination, that the average yearly importation of guano, during the past five years, has amounted in round numbers to $250,000, which would allow, for manuring alone, about $10 an acre. This certainly does not indicate that the land is naturally very rich, and yet the price it brings is most astonishing. Governor HINCKS, in the letter from which I have already quoted, has selected an estate which, he says, gives a fair idea of the increased value of land on the island. The property in question, composed of 300 acres, was worth £50 an acre during Slavery, or a total of £15,000 sterling. The value of the slaves is estimated at £11,500—the sum that the proprietor received from them at the time of emancipation. After the compensation had been given, this very estate was sold for £15,000, and was purchased by the present proprietor a few years ago for £36,000, or about $560 an acre. This, I can assure you, is by no means an unusual price for land; for only last week an estate of 110 acres was bought for £15,000 sterling, which the purchaser himself had sold three years before for £9,000. It must be remembered that this land was not bought on a speculation, but purely and simply for agricultural purposes; and I question whether land anywhere outside of Barbadoes, will bring such exorbitant prices. One acre with another, over the whole island, is valued at from $400 to $[illegible]; and, after informing himself of these prices, and of the further great expense of manuring before the cane can be successfully cultivated, a stranger naturally asks why capitalists are so ready to purchase. There is only one answer: The profits of sugar-growing with free labor are amply remunerative, and were never more so than they are at present.

This brings me to the consideration of an important argument, used by those who still fancy that slave labor in Barbadoes would be cheaper than free. It is urged, and truly, that when the duties were removed by the Imperial Parliament from Cuban and other slave-grown sugars, the Barbadian planter complained that he was unable to compete with the foreign producers. I think that a simple quotation of late sales of real estate in Barbadoes is, of itself, a pretty strong proof that the complaints of the Barbadian planter were unfounded, and that, in reality, he *could* compete and *does* compete, on equal terms, with the foreign producer in the British market. But allowing the complaint to be just and the representation true—supposing that the Cuban *does* raise sugar cheaper than the Barbadian can—it is an erroneous inference that slave labor should, therefore, be more economical than free labor. Labor is not the *only* expense in the growth of sugar. There are the expenses of management, manure, machinery, and the interest on the value of the land, as well as the expense of labor. Now, it is a fact which needs no demonstration that while land in Barbadoes costs $500 an acre, land in Cuba costs only $100—that while manure in Barbadoes costs $10 an acre, in Cuba none is required—that while, in Barbadoes, the canes must be planted every season, the land in Cuba is so rich that the process of ratooning can be carried on for many years in succession, with the smallest amount of work. These, and not the superior economy of his slave labor, have enabled the Cuban planter to undersell his Barbadian rival in the British market; but I altogether doubt whether he can continue to do so. In the richness of his soil the Cuban planter has an advantage that enables him to pay an extravagant price for labor, and that he does pay an extravagant price we know full well. It is a matter of common report that the average life of a field laborer on a Cuban estate is not over five years; but this is not regarded by the planter as any great misfortune, with the slave-trade in full operation. Supposing the value of a Cuban slave to be $800, his depreciation under the terrible work to which he is subjected will amount to 20 per cent., or $160 per annum; add to this the interest of capital, the expenses of maintenance, and the loss by non-effective laborers, and the cost to the Cuban proprietor for each of his slaves will be found to average $180 per annum. If we take another mode of arriving at the same conclusion we find this figure to be considerably under the mark. Those planters, for instance, who hire slaves, have to pay $15 a month to their owners, and to feed and clothe the laborers besides. The amount paid for hire will then be $300 per annum, and, estimating the cost of maintenance at $35 more, we arrive at a total of $335 a year as the actual expense per man to the Cuban planter who hires labor for his estate. Now, the cost of a Barbadian free laborer is only $75 a year. He receives in this island 25 cents a day, or rather a task, and he finds that ample in such a climate to supply all his wants. If he is unusually ambitious and industrious, as I have shown in a former letter that many of them are, he will often perform his two tasks per diem, and in the course of time will rise, as many have done, to positions of wealth, influence and independence.

The most formidable cry that the West India Proprietary have raised under emancipation is want of labor. The evil never existed in Barbadoes, and this, perhaps, may be regarded as the *first cause of her unchecked prosperity*. But in the other islands, where negroes have left the estates, I am perfectly convinced and can prove that, in nine cases out of ten, want of capital, heavy incumbrances incurred during Slavery, and a mistaken policy which obstinately refused any inducement to the laborer to remain on the soil, are the prime causes of desertion. In those islands where land is cheap and abundant, the negroes, as Englishmen or Americans similarly circumstanced would do, have become small proprietors whenever and wherever they could, preferring an independent to a servile position—diminishing thereby, it is true, the supply of labor, but exhibiting themselves to be an industrious, rather than an indolent, people. While, therefore, many an old estate has been abandoned, we find, at the same time, a vast increase of small proprietors; insufficiency of labor, the want in all new countries, follows, as a matter of course. I do not doubt that there has been a want of labor in all the colonies except Barbadoes; I do not doubt that that want explains the diminution of their exports; but the fault and the folly lie at the door of the planter, and may be traced to his blindness and his extravagance. But, whatever be the cause, if there be in reality a deficiency of labor—if labor is all that is necessary to raise the West India Colonies to a loftier position than any they have hitherto occupied—I do not think that the regulation of a proper demand and supply should be left to time or to chance. Governor HINCKS is of opinion that there *is* a sufficiency of labor in all the colonies, and that the resort to Coolie immigration was unnecessary and uncalled for. He thinks that this, next to Slavery, is the most expensive kind of labor—one to which it was impolitic to resort when Creole labor could be procured if the inducements of higher wages and a more liberal tenure were offered. The Governor advises that the labor question in the islands should be left to work itself out, which, he believes, it would do in one of the three following ways: First—That the planter would be obliged to increase the laborer's rate of wages, which he could afford to do in all the colonies except Barbadoes; or, secondly—That the planter would have to adopt the *Metairie* system—that is, to divide the profits with his laborer—a system that has been successfully worked in St. Lucia and Tobago, and is not unknown in the United States; or, thirdly—That the planter, who is now both Agriculturist and Manufacturer, would have to confine himself to manufacturing, for which he is better fitted by education and experience. These opinions, coming from such a source, must not be thrown aside as mere speculations, for they are the result of a very extended experience. As, however, they have no reference to Barbadoes, but only to those colonies which have imported large quantities of Asiatic Coolies under Government supervision, they have only a general bearing on the subject which I have undertaken in this letter to discuss.

I have instituted a comparison between free and slave labor in Barbadoes, where, under both systems, labor was necessarily abundant, and I deem it established that free labor is the cheaper of the two. But it would be unfair and illogical, from these premises, to draw any conclusions as to the cost of free and slave labor in the United States. *The Island of Barbadoes*, with its over-stocked and imprisoned population compelled to work on the harsh terms which the planters might dictate, has nothing in common with the slave States of the American Union, and an unbounded territory adjoining, to which the liberated classes, were their liberation within the bounds of possibility, would immediately resort. With as little prejudice as possible, I have endeavored to explain, in a summary way, what I have learnt during a residence on the Island; and while it appears, after comparing the two systems, that free labor in Barbadoes is cheaper than slave labor, the same result can, with still greater force, be shown by the improvement in Barbadian commerce and in all other branches of material prosperity. W. G. S.

Views of Governor Hincks on the Emancipation Question.

To Dr. Augusta, President, and the other Trustees of the Association for the Education and Elevation of the Colored People of Canada:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you most sincerely for this address. In the position which, by the gracious favor of Her Majesty, I have the honor to occupy, it is my duty to avoid the discussion of disputed political public policy, but I feel assured that there would be a general concurrence of opinion in all parts of the British dominions that the question of Slavery can no longer be considered as a controverted one. When, therefore, I have been urged by philanthropists of other nations to communicate to them my opinion as to the result of emancipation in the British West India Colonies, I have not hesitated to do so; and I feel assured that the more the subject is discussed, the more general will be the conviction that those results have been most satisfactory. I have endeavored, as far as I have had the opportunity to do so, to remove a misapprehension which has prevailed, even among many sincere advocates of emancipation, as to the comparative cheapness of slave labor, and as to the willingness of the African race to work, not only for their maintenance but to obtain those comforts which civilization has rendered indispensable. The enormous expense of slave labor is now almost universally admitted, and it is even contended by well informed writers that it is much greater than the cost of labor in the Northern States of the American Union, and in Canada. It cannot be denied that one of the results of Emancipation has been that in many of the sugar producing colonies the exports of the staple products have seriously fallen off, while in others it has been found necessary to import laborers from distant countries at considerable expense. In Barbadoes where alone the experiment of cultivating sugar plantations by means of hired laborers has had a fair trial, the result has been most successful. The exports have largely increased, the proprietors are perfectly satisfied, and land readily commands a price many hundred fold greater than it does in countries where Slavery exists. It is however perfectly true that in colonies where land is very abundant, and where consequently it possesses only a nominal value, labor is scarce and dear. This would be an unsuitable opportunity to enter upon a discussion as to the causes of the abandonment of the sugar estates by many of the laborers after emancipation. I have no doubt that the tenure of land, a tenancy-at-will, which so far as my knowledge extends is the only one which the proprietors have hitherto offered, has had the effect of inducing the laborers to obtain it elsewhere.

It was well observed by the present Prime Minister of England, the EARL OF DERBY, in a dispatch dated 7th February, 1842:

"I cannot think it is desirable to attempt to enforce labor by penalties in the shape of rent to be exacted only in the event of non-performance; and I think universal experience has shown that those properties have prospered most where the two questions of rent and labor have been kept wholly distinct. Experience has shown what reason would anticipate, that the industry of the negro, like that of all mankind, is drawn out just in proportion to the interest which he has in the produce of his labor. And although I have great hesitation in offering any suggestions on this subject, I cannot but add that it appears to me probable that no inconsiderable success might attend the introduction into Demerara of the Metairie system."

Another distinguished British statesman, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, has thus described the object of emancipation:

"Carrying into effect the religious and benevolent views of the nation at large, it was their object to convert slaves into freemen, to rescue their brethren of Africa from the lash of compulsory toil, and to establish them as Christian men on the soil where they had been transported as chattels or beasts of burden. On this, the principal question of all, there is, I am happy to say, no room for doubt. None of the most inveterate opponents of our recent measures of emancipation allege that the negroes have turned robbers or plunderers, or blood-thirsty insurgents. What appears from their statement is that they have become shop-keepers and petty traders, hucksters and small freeholders—a blessed change which Providence has enabled us to accomplish."

While it is my own deliberate opinion that a very large amount of labor which is now wasted or less profitably employed could be obtained for the cultivation of sugar, I am not prepared to admit that the success of the great measure of emancipation is to be tested in this way. The true test, it seems to me, is the progress of the African race. The best proof of the industry of that race is, that large numbers have acquired, and are daily acquiring, large properties. They are amenable to the laws, anxious for the education of their children, and good and loyal subjects of the Queen. I do not wish to be misunderstood. There is still vast room for improvement, but I certainly concur in the following statement of a prelate esteemed and respected by all who have the advantage of his friendship; I refer to the Lord Bishop of Barbadoes:

"Looking from this point of view at the dangers and difficulties attending the experiment, I certainly think we have, in Barbadoes especially, great reason to say that the advantages resulting from the abolition of Slavery, have been quite as great as we could reasonably expect in so short a time—much greater indeed than the most sanguine amongst us, I believe, ever anticipated."

I have, perhaps, extended my remarks to a length unsuitable for such an occasion, but I am aware of the deep interest which is taken in this country in this subject, and I have not therefore hesitated to convey to you the opinions which I have formed on it. Let me once more assure you of my gratitude for your confidence, and of my devotion to the cause of universal emancipation from Slavery.

TORONTO, April [illegible], 1859. F. HINCKS.

ART IN FRANCE.

The French Exhibition of Fine Arts in Paris—Works of American Artists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, April 21, 1859.

The great French Exhibition of Fine Arts opened to the public on Friday last. The exhibition is held in the Crystal Palace of the Champs Elysées, as on former occasions, and finds in this spacious building, notwithstanding the immense number of objects exposed, more than ample room. The light is favorable to the display of the pictures. The artists cannot complain that their pictures for want of room are placed out of sight, for none are higher than fifteen feet, and ten or fifteen thousand people can easily circulate in the rooms. Thirteen thousand persons were in fact admitted during the course of the day on Sunday.

The number of pictures presented this year for exhibition was about 8,000. Of these a little more than one-half were rejected, so that, according to the catalogue, but 3,894 numbers remain on exhibition. Three rooms, however, remain partly unoccupied, those devoted to the English, German and Flemish schools, and it is said that when these are filled the number of pictures on exhibition will reach 6,000.

I propose to give such a notice of the objects of art on exhibition as will interest the general reader only. And, first in order, come the works of American artists residing in Paris.

Mr. MAY, of New-York, exhibits four pictures: "Francis I. mourning over the death of his son;" "Haidee and Zoe finding the body of Don Juan on the beach;" "An Italian Peasant Girl Inscribing her vow of love on a tomb;" and "A Portrait of an American Lady."

Mr. ROTHERMEL, of Philadelphia, exhibits three pictures: "A St. Agnes," "The Giant's Stairway at Venice," and "The Virtuoso."

Mr. SATTLER, of New-York, exhibits seven pictures: "The Rag-pickers of New-York;" "Portraits of the Count Montholon, French Consul-General at New-York, and the Countess;" "Portrait of M. Borg," Chancellor of the Consulate at New-York; "Portrait of M. de Bocandé," Lieutenant in the 8th Hussars; "Portraits of Señora Pepita Gassier and Alfred Musard."

Mr. WELSH, of New-York, exhibits "A Sunset on the Prairies of Illinois."

Mr. LEOPOLD BURTHE, of New-Orleans, has three pictures, entitled: "War," "Love" and "Peace."

Mr. RICHARD GREENOUGH, of Boston, exhibits two statues: An equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, in plaster, and an Indian pursued by Civilization, in plaster.

A student of POWERS, Mr. C. F. FULLER, of Florence, exhibits a marble bust of a lady, Mlle. DE B——.

Mr. ALEXANDER RITCHIE, of New-York, exhibits a large engraving of WASHINGTON and his Generals.

Mr. JAMES WHISTLER, of Boston, exhibits two engravings, in *eau forte*, "A Portrait of a Lady" and "A Mustard Merchant at Cologne."

These are all, I believe, of the American exhibitors. Mr. CHAPLIN, a French subject of English origin, well known in American society in Paris, and who has gained a superior rank lately among French artists, exhibits three pictures in his peculiar style, "Astronomy," "Poesy," and "A Diana." Another picture, painted for one of the Ministers of State in the same style, was rejected by the committee for its indecency. The committee do not object to nude female figures, for the Exhibition is full of them, but it appears that there were certain lines in the rejected figure which the committee found too suggestive.

Mrs. HENRIETTA BROWN, a pupil of CHAPLIN's, exhibits several pictures, one of which, "Sisters of Charity, dressing the wounds of a Boy," has already taken rank as one of the best, if not the best picture of the present Exhibition.

There are two paintings of the burning of the *Austria*. The largest one by ISABEY is a remarkable picture, and gives one a most striking idea of the horrible scene. Unable to give dramatic effect he has added a storm to the conflagration, and has painted the water too blue and with too much detail. The picture attracts great attention, not only on account of the interest of the subject and its vigorous treatment, but from the high reputation of the artist. The other picture of this terrible catastrophe is by M. PHILIPPE TANNEUR, of Marseilles, but it is not equal to the work of M. ISABEY.

The widow of M. GUDIN[illegible], at Aix, in Provence, exhibits two pictures of her late husband's painting, which we are safe in predicting would never have been placed on exhibition if the good man had been still living. The first is thus catalogued: "Portrait of a member of the Chamber of Representatives of the United States of America; question of Cuba." This picture arrested my attention at a distance of a hundred feet. It was the style and not the subject of the picture that struck me. But two colors were used in its painting—a dirty white and a sooty black. The picture was "fascinating," even to the spice of the pains. It looks as if after the coat of blacking white paint had been laid on, the artist had stood off and finished the picture by throwing balls of soot at it. Not satisfied, however, with this original and striking execution in the style, he has taken liberties with the subject quite as original and striking. Imagine a tall man, with a large Websterian head, a clean shaved face, a Roman nose, and a concentrated severity of expression really painful to look at, which represents no doubt the painter's idea of a man ready to swallow Cuba, and Spain with it if necessary, and all this done up in the sooty manner already described. The orator stands on the tribune—as it is the custom in France—a mere liberty on the part of the artist. Beyond the speaker, and much lower down, appear half-a-dozen lugubrious-looking heads, supposed to be members in their places. Still further away, in the gallery, is a crowd of ladies, in low-necked white dresses and bare heads, doing honor in ball attire to the "question of Cuba." And all done up in staring sooty white. A gentleman at my side suggested before looking at the catalogue that the severe-looking individual was a *street showman* about to set his puppets in movement, or perhaps a patent blacking man extolling the qualities of his wares. In all my life I never saw so absurd an attempt at a picture, and the affair would only be laughable if it were not for the fact that the committee rejected four thousand pictures, and allowed this one to pass. The other picture by this artist is a portrait of young Mr. SOULE, son of the Hon. PIERRE SOULE of New Orleans. It is painted in the same style as the other picture, and represents the subject as a tall man, without beard. (Mr. SOULE, Jr., is a small man, and wears a moustache.) The figure is draped in the Roman *toga virilis*, while the head, the *face*, and the *pose* singularly resemble those of the Cuban orator in the other picture.

ETEX, as usual, exhibits several pictures and busts. EUGENE DELACROIX has eight pictures—all large, and mostly biblical or mythological subjects, painted for churches or private individuals. DUVEAU exhibits a picture—the first French picture on the subject I recollect having seen—of the Battle of Waterloo. It is but an episode, however: the attack of the Prince JEROME, in the morning, on the Hougoumont farm, from which, the catalogue informs the reader, the irresistible King of Westphalia drove out the *élite* of the English army. It is the first time, perhaps, that the Prince JEROME has been made to shoulder the title of "Irresistible."

The two FLANDRINS exhibit a large number of pictures, which fully sustain their European reputation. GENDRON also has furnished three gems in his particular style. GEROME, who carried off the honors of the last exhibition in the *genre* style of painting, is likely to be awarded the same place at the present exhibition. Last year his "Sortie d'un bal Masqué," a small picture 20 by 25 inches, sold in England for 24,000 francs. He exhibits this year a large picture representing the dead body of CÆSAR lying alone in its blood in the deserted Senate-Chamber; another of the salute to CÆSAR, by the gladiators in the amphitheatre, before going to death; and a third, the King CANDAULE showing his naked queen, of whose beauty he was very vain, to one of his favorites, GYGES, concealed in the chamber. These are all pictures of the very highest order of merit.

HEIM exhibits sixty-four portraits of members of the Institute of France. HILDEBRANDT, (Berlin,) exhibits thirty-eight pictures. The Princess MATHILDE, (pupil of M. EUGENE GIRAUD, son of the wealthy toy-man on the Boulevard des Capucines,) exhibits three aquarelle portraits of a high order of merit. MULLER, whose magnificent picture of the "Reign of Terror," in the Luxembourg, many of your readers will recollect, exhibits, this year, another remarkable picture, "The Proscription of Young Irish Catholic Women in 1655." PALIZZI exhibits one of the best pictures of the collection, a Norman landscape, with cattle. PILS has five pictures, one of which is on the subject he treated exclusively at the last exhibition, the siege of Sebastopol.

WINTERHALTER, the court painter, gives us this year three pictures: A portrait of the Russian Princess, MARIE WORONZOFF, a portrait of the Wallachian Princess GREGOIRE GAGARINE, and a study. WYLD, of London, has three aquarelles on the same subject, a landscape in the Bagnères de Bigorre, Pyrenees.

Of the official pictures, M. YVON stands this year, as at the last exhibition, in the front rank. Then his "Assault of the Malakoff" took the grand prize, as his "Gorge of the Malakoff" is destined to do this year. The latter is, beyond doubt, the best battle scene that has been painted for many years in France, and if we except the La Smala of HORACE VERNET, (with which, however, it cannot be compared, since the style is so totally different,) excels any of that artist's works. This picture, which is about sixteen feet long and twelve high, was painted for the palace of Versailles, where the Government is illustrating in detail all the events of the Crimean war, for the admiration of future generations. M. YVON is finishing another picture, "*La Courtine de Malakoff*," a battle scene for Versailles, which will be brought to the exhibition in a few days.

M. NOEL exhibits a large and very elaborately painted picture of the reception of Queen VICTORIA by NAPOLEON on board the *Bretagne*, at Cherbourg, last Summer, which will most probably go to the State gallery at Versailles. M. LARIVIERE has also painted a picture for Versailles, representing the entrance of LOUIS NAPOLEON into Paris after his famous Southern trip during the ten years' Presidency. M. GLEIZE has also painted a large picture for the Versailles gallery, representing the distribution of the eagles by the Prince President on the Champ de Mars the 10th of May, 1852.

In sculpture, M. ETEX exhibits five pieces, among the rest an admirable bust of Gen. CAVAIGNAC, and two statues—one of Paris and one of Helene—ordered by the State for the Court of the Louvre, for those niches so long vacant and so difficult to fill. M. ISELIN exhibits a bronze bust of Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, and a marble bust of his son, Capt. BONAPARTE, of the French Army, (just returned from a visit to the United States.)

M. LEQUESNE, the distinguished chess player, exhibits seven objects, among which are a plaster copy of his bust of PAUL MORPHY, a bust of M. SAINT-AMANT, and a statue of Marshal SAINT ARNAUD, ordered by the Government for the palace of Versailles. All the works of this artist are of superior merit. Count NIEUWERKERKE, Director of the Louvre, exhibits two busts, one of which is a portrait of the [illegible].

Mr. FAGNANI, of New York, has, [illegible] for some inexplicable reason had his pictures rejected by the committee. He offered portraits of the Queen CHRISTINA of Spain, the brother of the Duke D'ALBA, the Prince and Princess CZARTORYSKI, M. LOUIS JOURDAIN, editor of the *Siècle*, and two or three others, all painted from the originals, who are patrons of Mr. FAGNANI, and all superior on the subjectivity of portraits admitted to the exhibition; and yet they were rejected. M. FAGNANI exhibited in the French Exhibition of 1855; he is a member of the Royal Academy of Naples, was court-painter to Queen ISABELLA, and was decorated with the Order of St. Ferdinand—facts which offer some guarantee for the merit of his works. It is impossible indeed that the Committee should have rejected M. FAGNANI's pictures, for their merits have been recognized by some of the first art critics of Paris, and their rejection has been made the subject of a furious attack in several journals on the judgment of the Committee. His, however, are not the only superior works refused to give place to inferior ones, and it appears tolerably evident that next year the system of a jury of admission will be dispensed with, and the public appointed the judge. Everybody will then find their proper level, and if any artist has the misfortune to exhibit an absurdly inferior picture, he will be laughed out of the profession into some more congenial occupation. Of course there must be a Committee to reject indecent pictures or attacks on the Government.

Neither INGRES, nor HORACE VERNET, nor ROSA BONHEUR, nor COURBET, the illustrious head of the realist school, exhibit this year.

As usual, the number of episodes of the Crimean war is quite large. The artists are making the best use of this prolific subject, and it can never be said that the siege of Sebastopol is wanting in its pictorial history. Other subjects calculated to perpetuate the memory of the reign of LOUIS NAPOLEON abound, while there is almost a total absence of subjects connected with the previous Governments, back to the time of the first Empire.

One artist who had offered three statues to the Committee—all three said to be works of superior merit—was so deeply mortified and irritated in finding one retained and the other two rejected, that he gained admission before the opening of the exhibition, and with a hammer demolished the accepted statue.

Mr. HORACE VERNET is about to marry the widow of the late M. DE BOIS-RICHEUX. MALAKOFF.

Where are you Going next Summer?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A question just now of greater moment to the ladies than the fluctuations of the cotton market and the beginning of hostilities in Europe to the gentlemen. I say ladies, and mean thereby at once to crush the individual who would presumptuously suppose the gentlemen have anything to do with the matter.

That there are ostensible "heads of families" is a fact not to be controverted, but the rule will hold good that said "heads" are almost invariably the *feet* thereof.

To the all-important question, the fashionable dame answers with an air of nonchalance, "Oh! to Newport, of course, with a turn at Sharon in the beginning of the season—all sorts of people go to Saratoga now, so that is out of the question."

Another is going to their country seat. Said "seat" being a small house in an unknown locality, which, since the time it came into their possession, has husband has vainly endeavored to sell.

No. 3, whose "head of the family" has made a few speculations on the wrong side, declares in private, that she won't go anywhere if she can't go like other people; and in public, that she is utterly wearied of leaving home, and its comforts for a seven-by-nine whitewashed room, with a glass no bigger than her hand.

Yet another will be obliged to spend a few days at Niagara before going to Saratoga. "Niagara is such a tiresome place—when one does go out, there is nothing to look at but scenery."

Fast boys and fast girls answer with one accord: *Lake Mahopac. Ditto answers the lady, who having struggled to the "border-land" of society, thinks it an eligible place to make acquaintances.*

Daughters, whose fathers faintly endeavor to stem the current of bad habits, declare "they won't go anywhere if they can't go to a hotel. What's the use of going away at all, if they must be shut up in a farmhouse cottage?"

But there are some responses almost never to be heard. Such as,—we are going to recruit—we shall take very little baggage—our girls will be all the better for country air and rambles in a quiet place—we expect to fill our folios with sketches.

There is a familiar saying in England, as well as on the Continent, about people going to the sea-side to wear their old clothes. Indignant mothers, indignant daughters! mentally I hear you shriek in concert—"shocking, barbarous, dreadful! To leave the city in summer only for health; and to spend one's time in riding, walking, reading, botanizing, sketching; and, worse than all, to have a private sitting-room, and know nobody but one's own family! Better to stay in the City, for here we can have the Fifth-avenue and Broadway."

Even so; I grant it for you; but before we pass on, think with pity of all that is wanting to those unfortunates of other lands. They cannot go out entirely unattended wherever they list; the fathers and mothers are not obedient; they can neither giggle nor teeter in the street, nor exchange glances with male passers-by. And to compensate for the want of these last-named amusements, nothing is to be seen but a quiet dignity, and a modest composure of manner.

Mais, revenons à nos moutons. The harvest is past, the summer is ended, let us examine the crop we have gathered.

Matron and maid return to their homes, paler and more wearied than they were when they left them. The young lady who has flirted "extensively," has had "a grand time." She, who has become engaged to one of her new acquaintances, or who expects soon to be so, has had a "delicious summer."

The lady, whose conscious attentions to the ladies A. B. and C., have at last been rewarded by their returning her call, assumes a fashionably indifferent air, while adroitly alluding to their visits to her, and thinks she will go again to the same place.

While all, who have found no one dressing better than themselves, are quite satisfied.

With the crop gathered into the store-houses of young gentlemen we have nothing to do. Enough, that, in general, what is to be found there; whether the ladies bring home anything worse than chaff, let them decide. One thing is certain, each one is ready to ask her neighbor, where she is going next summer.

A HELPLESS PATERFAMILIAS.

Politics in New-Jersey—Miscellaneous Speculations.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Thursday, May 12, 1859.

Ex-Governor VROOM, lately Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin, will probably be nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Jersey. He denounces Mr. BUCHANAN, and, therefore, is popular with the Democracy. Recently he received the Democratic vote of the Legislature for Senator. Mr. WRIGHT, an adherent of Mr. BUCHANAN, receiving three votes—and Mr. TEN EYCK, the Republican, (though rather conservative,) getting the election. Still, though the President has been very completely extinguished in this State, you must not suppose that the Forney "Squatter Sovereigns" have obtained a foothold here. There are not two of them in the State that I am aware of, and DOUGLAS has ceased to be mentioned. GUTHRIE is named by some of the politicians; but WISE will be the man. The Republicans are pretty unanimous for SEWARD. Between these two leaders the contest would be close. Commodore STOCKTON would, most likely, gravitate towards WISE.

Governor VROOM, I understand, upon his return from Prussia, was not treated with dignity by the President. He was kept waiting, and when admitted had to explain who he was and what he had recently been. And, besides, he was not invited to dinner. In short he was *Forsythed*. ALPHA.

Protection to our Commercial Interests in the Mediterranean.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 11, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR—Will you permit me through the columns of your valuable journal, to suggest to the Navy Department the propriety of affording protection to our citizens and commercial interests in the Mediterranean.

The United States trade with Southern Europe is daily increasing. The commercial statistics of 1857 show that over [illegible] tons of shipping were there employed, and still, notwithstanding that our merchant ships are scattered over the fifty ports of this inland sea, only two United States men-of-war at present navigate its waters.

The late European news and present war [illegible] and we may [illegible] in our trade. [illegible] will probably be followed by revolutions and their excesses. The same outrages perpetrated in Sicily in 1848, and checked by the timely arrival of a man-of-war, may again be repeated. It is to avoid such annoyance that we appeal to Secretary TOUCEY, who, we hope, takes sufficient interest in our commercial marine to listen to our suggestion. Let the Mediterranean squadron be reinforced, and the sooner the better. A MERCHANT.

The Portsmouth Ordered to the Mediterranean.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Friday, May 6, 1859.

The United States ship *Portsmouth* is being fitted out with almost dispatch. It is rumored her destination has been changed, that she will immediately proceed to reinforce the Mediterranean squadron. We are favored by the Secretary's selection, and doubt not the *Portsmouth* will sustain her well-earned reputation as a fast sailer.

Her officers have reported for duty. The crew were transferred from the ship *Boston*. The men are young and fine-looking, numbering in all two hundred.

The following is a correct list of officers: Commander, [illegible]; Lieutenants, [illegible]. [illegible]

The departure of the *Portsmouth* will be welcome news to our European tourists. Secretary TOUCEY displays considerable judgment in the selection of officers and ship. The interests of our countrymen are well cared for, and the traveling community will thank the Secretary for his prompt action.

Plain Explanation of a Remarkable Seeming Fact.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Picking up a TIMES of last week, this morning, I was amused at a singular letter from some ingenious man, doubting the doubt of the *Scientific American* respecting the alleged fact that travelers, when bewildered on their way, always travel in circles.

In proof of the truth of this absurd notion, he claims that travelers do so travel, sometimes in greater and sometimes in smaller circles. This is mere assertion; but it would be silly to object to it as such, when the fact, (if it is one,) is readily explained. The explanation is: That every traveler who, when bewildered as aforesaid, has traveled in such a circle, has had *one leg shorter than the other*. The consequent result is *to wit: Traveling in a circle* must be admitted by every boy who has trundled an uneven hoop. The variance in the circumference of the circles, was simply occasioned by the greater or less variance in the length of the traveler's legs.

Yours, clearly, LOGIC.

Incidents of the Campaign in Virginia.

A PERSONAL CONTROVERSY—O. JENNINGS WISE AND JOHN M. BOTTS.

The political contest in Virginia has stirred up a great deal of bad blood. The personal controversies are becoming very spicy. The last specimen is a card issued by Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE, through the columns of his paper, the Richmond *Enquirer*, directed at the Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS, and treating that distinguished gentleman in the most disrespectful manner. Mr. WISE rejects with great disdain the insinuation of Mr. BOTTS, that he is striving to make atonement for his ardent opposition to Mr. LETCHER, and turns his batteries upon Mr. BOTTS after this style of adept and extremely personal manner:

"As to my juvenile age and imputed want of discretion, I am past twenty-eight years of age. Since attaining manhood, I have successively received from the chief Executive of my country, two commissions of high trust and confidence. During four years, I have served that country to the entire satisfaction of my official superiors, and it is merely an egotism to say that the service was rendered far more faithfully, more honestly, more efficiently than Mr. JOHN MINOR BOTTS has ever served even those whom nature has confided to his guardianship. 'Worse than an infidel,' he has failed to make provision even for those of his own household.

"If I am wanting in discretion, certainly Mr. BOTTS is not the man to instruct me in that virtue. If discretion be the test, I confidently assert that at twelve years of age I was superior to Mr. BOTTS in maturity."

After a column and a-half of denunciation, Mr. WISE fires this parting shot:

"At the very time that I opposed Mr. LETCHER's nomination, I did not fail to avow publicly that I would vote for him, if nominated. I have deceived no one; my support of Mr. LETCHER has been dictated solely by conscious motives of duty and patriotism, and among the numerous friends upon whom I relied for advice, not one has ever suggested a remonstrance or a doubt as to the entire propriety of my deportment. Certainly I shall not veer from it because of the sneers of a man whom I do not recognize as an equal in any respect, mental, moral or social, and whom I do not consider entitled or capable to express a dissent on any point of morality, private or political."

Naval Intelligence.

The following is a list of officers of the United States steam-frigate *Lancaster*, now fitting out at Philadelphia as the flag-ship of the Pacific Squadron:

Flag-Officer, JOHN B. MONTGOMERY; Captain, John Rudd; First Lieutenant and Executive Officer, A. [illegible] Baldwin; Lieutenants, Henry Rolando, William [illegible] Temple, W. W. Queen, Bancroft Gherardi, [illegible] J. W. Harris; Captain of Marines, John C. Grayson; Second Lieutenant of Marines, J. Howard Rathbone; Boatswain, James Walker; Gunner, George Sirian; Carpenter, John P. Butler; Sailmaker, Wm. [illegible]; Master's Mates, Eugene W. Watson, A. [illegible], Willmutt, W. J. Faugerson, Thomas C. Cuddy. *Non-Combatants*—Surgeon, Solomon Sharp; Passed A. E. Watson; Engineer-in-Chief, W. W. W. Wood; Chaplain, Chester Newell; Assistant Surgeon, Wm. T. Hord; Captain's Clerk, E. S. Moss; Purser's Clerk, James W. Baron; Engineers, Edward D. Ruby, Thomas Williamson, James [illegible], Wright, Joseph N. Cahill, Charles D. Vails and Francis Cronin.

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER VENUS.—A letter from Rome to the London *Morning Post* says: "All subjects of interest have yielded, for the moment, to the statue which was discovered in a vineyard, on Friday week, half a mile beyond the Porta Portese, at a depth of forty palms below the surface, and is now, after an obscurity of centuries, restored to the public, in the antiquarian depôt of the discoverer, Signor GUIDI, who has devoted his life to the excavation of classic localities in Rome and the neighborhood, and has at last secured a prize which will render his name famous. It will give a sufficient idea of the merit of the statue in question to say that it is generally considered as likely to rival the reputation of the Medicean Venus at Florence. The attitude is nearly the same, but some differences in the composition; for instance, the absence of the Cupid on the supporting dolphin—and a decidedly different character in the figure itself, show that one is not a copy of the other. The Venus just discovered appears to me to be of a less ideal type than the 'Venus de Medici,' and by accurate study of nature the sculptor seems to have introduced into his statue some trace of individuality, especially in the legs, from the knees downwards, which want the rounded proportions which are so exquisite in the rest of the figure. The head was found at a short distance from the Torso. It presents great sweetness of expression, as far as it can be judged in its present condition, wanting the nose and a portion of the upper lip. It is likewise not of that disproportionate smallness which strikes the beholder on first contemplating the 'Venus de Medici.' The marble is Parian, and the work evidently the production of a Greek chisel. This statue possesses a great advantage over the 'Venus de Medici,' in having the arms and hands nearly perfect, whereas the Florentine treasure had the arms and hands restored by BERNINI. The fingers, however, are wanting, but their position is indicated by the marks of their support still left on the torso. This addition to the gallery of ancient divinities was found in the Monsuzi vineyard, a locality formerly occupied by the garden of CÆSAR and subsequently those of GETA, and from which other valuable treasures may be expected. It is not known who will be the purchaser of this treasure. The Duke of GRAMMONT is said to be the highest bidder as yet, having offered 15,000 scudi (£3,200); but the Government has, of course, the previous right of purchase or refusal."

THE OBERLIN TRIALS.—The Cleveland *Herald* explains the reasons of the plea of *nolo contendere* offered by four of the Rescuers at Cleveland, as follows:

"The inside history of this matter has been given by one of these defendants. It seems they had an interview Thursday with the Marshal, who showed them a letter from Attorney-General BLACK, instructing the Marshal to resist any State Court *habeas corpus* writ to the utmost, and by force. The Marshal said he should refuse to obey any writ from the Probate Court, and if he was arrested for contempt he expected to be released by Judge MCLEAN on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Marshal stated that the law would be thoroughly enforced against the Oberlin men, but there was no disposition to punish severely the Wellington men. Under these statements, these men were induced to come into court and enter their plea and receive sentence."

IMPORTANT POST-OFFICE REGULATION—POSTMASTERS TO REPORT NUMBER OF LETTERS.—We understand that the Post-office Department, with the view of obtaining accurate and reliable information as to the *number of letters* transmitted in the mails, has changed the blank form of the "account of mails sent," so as to secure official entries therein of the number of letters sent from each post-office; and to enable the Department in future to report the aggregate number of letters mailed throughout the United States in each fiscal year, or during any specified period of shorter duration. The new blanks, calling for this information, will hereafter be supplied to postmasters, and it is presumed that all will have been furnished in time to commence this report by the 1st of July. Any postmasters not so supplied should insert the number in an additional column of the blanks now in use.—*Constitution.*

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS.

Meeting of the Seventh Biennial Session of the Southern Baptist Convention, at Richmond, Va.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, May 7.

Yesterday morning the Seventh Biennial Session of the Southern Baptist Convention commenced its Session in the First Baptist Church in this City. In point of numbers, it is the largest Baptist Convention ever held in the United States, all the Southern, or Slave-holding, States being largely represented. Among its delegates are the ablest and most distinguished preachers in the Southern division of the Church.

In 1845, the American Baptist Home Missionary Society was organized. It embraced the entire Baptist denomination of the United States, and they continued their union up to May, 1845, when they disagreed and separated. The Southern wing then met at Augusta, Ga., and organized the present body; the Rev. W. B. Johnson, of S. C., being elected President, and continued in that office until the Session of 1851, when he was succeeded by the Rev. R. B. C. Howell, D. D., of Va. The design of the Convention is all glorious therein and distinctly missionary. The Constitution consists of members who contribute funds, or are represented by contributions; authority, instruction, and expulsion of representatives being the main features. Twenty-two years ago, the Rev. Jesse Jones commenced the translation of the New Testament into Cherokee, and Brother Bushyhead is now engaged in a similar work for the Creeks. The tribes above named have each their missionary meetings and singing books; and they learn to read their own language with astonishing readiness. For one to be able to read after a new days' task, is an unknown thing.

The annual inlet school in the Potawatomie Reserve, in Kansas, shows 19 pupils. During the past year the missionary discharged his duties to many pupils. He opened three years ago with three scholars—but report gives seventy times.

Condition of the Indians.—The Cherokees, Creeks, and Choctaws are numerous, and their numbers are increasing every year. They are improving in education, agriculture, the mechanic arts, civil government, and religion. And if protected from those restless waves of the surrounding population using the English language, they will continue to increase and improve.

The Report calls for more missionaries, and more books printed in the various Indian tongues. It also appropriately notices the death of Mrs. Mynsow, wife of J. J. Mynsow, missionaries to the Creeks. Also, the death of Jesse Hawkins, a colored man, and the oldest preacher and missionary in the Creek Nation. He had a wide-spread influence, and his loss will be deeply felt.

The various subjects alluded to in these several Reports were referred to special committees, after which the morning session closed.

Upon reassembling in the afternoon, Mr. Burnes, of Alabama, offered the following:

Resolved, That the President under to the preachers of other denominations of Christians, the regard and respect of this Convention, and invite them to seats with this Body.

This resolution was the occasion of a spicy and exciting debate, in which the two parties which now distract the Convention, began to make hostile demonstrations. In the heat of the debate, Mr. Woodson, of Tennessee, strongly urged the withdrawal of the resolution. Do not, said he, introduce a fire-brand which may consume us. Do not make a mere abstraction, a test question, which may rend us asunder. He strongly urged the Convention to harmony, and the resolution was finally withdrawn.

THE NEXT CONVENTION.

Dr. Crawford, from the Committee on the next Convention, reported as follows:

The Committee to name the time and place for the next Convention, recommend Savannah as the place, and the Friday before the second Sunday in May, 1851, as the time. The Rev. Jesse A. Brantley, of Virginia, to preach the introductory Sermon, and the Rev. Wm. H. McIntosh, of Alabama, as the alternate.

Mr. Walker, of Missouri, moved to amend the report by substituting St. Louis for Savannah.

Upon this amendment another exciting debate ensued, pending which, the Convention adjourned.

V. Y.

THIRD DAY.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, May 9, 1850.

Religious mass-meetings have been held every evening since the organization of the Convention and yesterday being the Sabbath, the pulpits of all the Baptist Churches, white and colored, together with five of the Presbyterian, seven Methodist, one Episcopalian, and one Universalist, were occupied day and night by Baptist preachers from abroad.

On Saturday the Convention adjourned in the midst of an exciting debate on the subject of the place of holding the next Convention, the Rev. Mr. Walker, of Missouri, strongly urging St. Louis, instead of Savannah. This morning, without explanation, he took the assembled by surprise, by withdrawing his motion, and, after a brief discussion, the report recommending Savannah was adopted. It is said that the Graves party had determined to go for St. Louis, hoping thereby to increase their numerical force in the next Convention, and this fact being discovered, led to the withdrawal of the motion.

Professor Mell, of Georgia, presented a series of resolutions adopted by the late Georgia State Convention, urging the claims of the Foreign and Domestic Missionary cause, and requesting this Convention to raise $125,000 for their furtherance, during the ensuing year, the Georgia Convention pledging $25,000 of the amount. These resolutions were referred to a Special Committee.

NEW MISSIONARY FIELDS.

Dr. Cleveland, of Kentucky, from the Committee on New Foreign Fields, reported that they are of opinion that this body ought to instruct the Board to have Brazil and Japan occupied as speedily as possible.

The report states that "the Committee have been especially impressed with the considerations set forth by the Board in favor of Brazil as a new field. Perhaps the missionaries of no other part of Christendom can operate as effectually in that region as the missionaries that might be sent from Southern churches, (they representing Slave States, and Brazil being a slaveholding country.) A mission should be opened there the ensuing year, if possible."

A long discussion ensued on the subject of increasing the circulation of the Southern Baptist denominational newspapers, which resulted in the immediate and large subscription by the members of the Convention for various missionary journals.

ADDRESS PRESENTED—PROPOSITION TO REVISE THE PRESENT MISSIONARY SYSTEM.

The Rev. Mr. Clarke, a returned Missionary, from Yoruba, Central Africa, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three from each State composing the Southern Baptist Convention be appointed, whose duty it shall be to revise our present Missionary system, with instructions to report to this Convention.

The labors of Mr. Clarke had rendered him familiar with the working of the present system, and he ably advocated his resolution.

[It should here be understood that a large party, in and out of the Convention, with Mr. Graves at their head, conscientiously believed that the present system was defective.]

Mr. Walker, of Georgia, defended the present Missionary Boards.

Dr. Fuller, of Maryland, (President of the Convention,) did not regard the proposed resolution as a reflection upon the present Boards. If improvements can be made, let us have them.

Mr. Williams, of Maryland, moved to amend the resolution by adding "To report at the next convention."

Colonel Fontaine, of Virginia, moved to amend the amendment by requiring the committee to publish the result of their investigations, previous to the meeting of the next Convention.

After an exciting discussion Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, offered a substitute for the whole matter, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State in connection with this Board, be appointed to inquire whether any changes are to made in our present mission organization, that will add to its efficiency, and report during the present meeting of this body, if practicable.

Mr. Winston, of Virginia, was opposed to the whole matter, and moved to lay it upon the table.

Dr. Burnett, of Virginia, member of one of the Boards, was opposed to laying it on the table. He was ready for an investigation, and hoped it would be had.

Mr. Blackwell, of Tennessee, (greatly excited)—"That's right!" emphatically that's right."

The debate continued to wax warmer and warmer, when

Dr. J. C. Freeman, of South Carolina, moved an amendment to the substitute, by prefixing "Whereas, difficulties are known to exist in the minds of individuals in regard to the Scriptural authority for some of the present plans of Missionary operation—Resolved that in deference to such opinions," &c.

Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, favored the appointment of a Committee. It might result in suggestions as to the modes of operation which would strengthen the system throughout the whole South. If we are told that no inquiry can be made, you give the enemies of this Convention the strongest argument they can have.

Cries of "Let's have an investigation." "The Board wants an investigation." "We will have one!" The President's hammer falls, as he exclaims "Brethren, you must come to order."

Mr. Dawson, still upon the floor, wished to call the attention of the Convention to a single point. Whatever diversity of opinion may exist with regard to the present system, the question is placed before the country in such an attitude that to refuse the appointment of this Committee you strike a death blow to this Convention.

At the close of Mr. Dawson's remarks, the cause was brought to a close by a motion to adjourn, which prevailed.

Upon reassembling in the afternoon, Mr. Mercer made the following report from the Committee to Nominate

[illegible]

[illegible] Rev. R. C. Burleson, Texas; J. Hartwell, La.; J. H. Shackelford, La.; A. D. Sears, Ky.; R. Hillman, Texas; G. W. Samson, S. C.; J. E. Brown, Va.

J. R. Taylor, Corresponding Secretary; A. M. Poindexter, Corresponding Secretary; Edwin Martin, Recording Secretary; W. H. Gwathney, Recording Secretary; C. Fontaine, Auditor.

Board of Managers—R. Ryland, Wellington Geddis, R. Ennis, Jr., W. Dudley, W. Allen, A. Thomas, J. Hall, A. C. Wightman, J. Bailey, J. Sorrel, L. W. Powell, M. H. Wingo, T. Warren, A. J. Grant, Jesse F. Lanier.

Treasurer Mission Board—Located in Mobile, Ala.

Vice-Presidents—W. Wilson, Md.; T. G. Kane, Va.; W. Bynum, S. C.; J. H. Kendrick, S. C.; J. H. DeVotie, Ga.; E. H. Sandy, Ala.; Joel A. Berry, Miss.; J. M. Love, La.; R. Hawes, Texas; R. Halliburton, Ark.; Wm. Dowell, Mo.; D. E. Dunn, Ky.; R. H. Pendleton, Tenn.; T. W. Walker, D. C.; J. L. Shack, Cal.

Corresponding Secretary—R. Holman.

Financial Secretary—J. J. Brunner.

Recording Secretary—J. C. Pratt.

Board of Managers—W. D. King, J. P. Bailey, L. R. Lane, M. P. Bateman, R. B. C. Howell, J. A. Bryce, J. Billingsley, A. G. McGraw, J. G. Hockaday, J. W. Barnes, A. R. Boothe, R. B. Fortune, W. F. Gaither, R. G. Bateman, J. R. Lorraine.

Bible Board—Located at Nashville, Tenn.

President—R. B. C. Howell, Tenn.

Vice Presidents—J. W. M. Williams, Md.; J. L. Prichard, N. C.; J. L. Brooks, S. C.; Jos. Walker, Ga.; A. G. McGraw, Ala.; R. George, La.; D. H. Hickman, Miss.; W. C. Bruton, Ky.; J. Hutchins, Texas; J. A. Brockden, Va.; P. H. Gessner, Ark.; D. A. Nelson, Miss.

Corresponding Secretary—To be appointed by the Board.

Treasurer—O. A. Fuller.

Recording Secretary—A. Nelson.

Board of Managers—T. W. Baker, J. R. Winston, A. G. Mitchell, J. Hamilton, G. R. Winston, G. M. Stout, W. H. Hung, J. G. Dunham, W. C. Jones, Chas. Blackman, W. L. Martin, A. E. Maxwell, L. B. Wolfolk, G. H. Blanchard, B. M. Hudson.

Mr. Bess, of Alabama, moved that the Report be divided, so that the question upon the Mission Boards could be taken alone, which, being adopted, he moved to strike from the Report the portion relating to the Bible Board.

[This motion had been anticipated, and was received in manner so decided.]

It will be perceived that Dr. Howell, of Nashville, Tenn., is nominated as President of the Bible Board, and this movement, to get rid of the Bible Board, was intended as a blow at him and his party.]

Mr. Bess predicated his motion upon the fact that the Board was not self-sustaining, and, therefore, embarrassed the Mission Boards.

Another exciting debate ensued, in the midst of which,

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, from the Special Committee on the Bible Board, made his report, which complimented the Board, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the Convention; whereupon

Mr. Cleveland, of Georgia, moved as a substitute for the report that the Bible Board be abolished.

During a heated discussion which followed, it was known that the Board was more than self-sustaining, and the question was finally taken—Shall the Bible Board be abolished?—and was decided in the negative by a very decided majority.

Mr. Boyce, however, not being satisfied with this defeat, moved to recommit the report on the Bible Board, with instructions to appoint a Board at Macon, Ga., within the next two years. (This would necessarily take the Presidency out of the hands of Dr. Howell.)

This motion was lost, and then the original report was adopted.

THIRTY MILLIONS OF AMERICAN HEATHEN—NEED OF MORE MISSIONARIES.

Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, submitted a Report on the need of Domestic Missions.

The Report urges the cause of domestic missions, and points out various fields, in which special mention was made of the three and a half millions of slaves, all of whom may be regarded as heathen, except about 300,000 who are Church members. The need of more missionaries is urged, but the manner of obtaining them is not pointed out or suggested.

THE REVISION OF THE MISSIONARY SYSTEM.

The matter of revising or altering the present Missionary system was again called up, when Judge W. P. Chilton, of Alabama, offered the following:

Whereas, It has been suggested that improvements can be made, rendering our system of missions more efficient, and several good brethren, as well as members of the mission boards, are desirous of perfecting the same as far as possible—be it therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of fifteen be appointed by the President, to whom shall be referred all the Communications, whether any, and what improvement can be made in our system of missions and missionary operations.

This being adopted, the following Committee was appointed:

W. P. Chilton, N. M. Crawford, J. W. M. Williams, Basil Manly, Jr., T. J. Jones, Jas. C. Furman, Wm. C. Buck, J. L. Dagg, J. H. Gillespie, J. L. Dagg, Jas. Furman, J. W. Warder, G. W. Samson, L. W. Allen, J. H. Martin, A. G. McCraw.

After some unimportant business, the Committee adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

V. Y.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

ADDRESSES BY THE HON. WM. JESSUP, THE REV. GEO. W. WOOD, THE REV. G. C. BALDWIN, THE REV. BENJAMIN C. MEIGS, THE REV. HENRY BOUDER, THE REV. JUSTIN PERKINS, AND THE REV. JAMES REID.

The annual meeting in behalf of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions occurred yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Academy of Music. The public attendance was, at the opening, moderately large, but, as the morning advanced towards noon, the crowd became so excessive that even the aisles of the parquette and first tier were thronged. The Hon. Wm. Jessup, LL.D., Vice-President of the Board, occupied the Chair.

The Rev. Dr. De Witt offered prayer.

The congregation, led by Prof. Hastings, sang a hymn.

Judge Jessup rose and said: Perhaps at no period since the organization of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has the world presented so encouraging an aspect to Christian effort. Barriers that have long been erected, towering up towards Heaven, mountain high, and apparently impassable, have been broken down. The world has seemed to call upon the Church to rise and occupy; and influences not going out from the Church, influences not proceeding from Christian association nor from Christian effort, have prepared the way for the efforts of Christians, and emphatically declared to them, "The field is the world." We are here this morning to contemplate in some measure the great results which have flowed from causes with which we have had little to do, and over which we have had no control. They are pointing especially to the American Church in all the length and breadth of this land, and calling upon her to rise and come to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty. Will the Church respond to this great call from on high? It belongs not especially to this Board, more than to all the other associations of Christians in this land, to answer to this call. I believe that, for ourselves, we feel the claims that our Master is making upon us at this time. We rejoice that others associated for similar purposes feel with ourselves the claim that God is now making upon us. In their prosperity is attempting to subjugate this world to Christ, we rejoice, and we will rejoice. Their cause is our cause; and if, for reasons, we operate in one sphere, we rejoice that they, for reasons, operate in their and another sphere. The cause is one,—the effort, although directed in different channels, is to accomplish the one great end, giving to the world the saving knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. With this single object before our minds, we enter upon the Anniversary occasion to-day. We come here to mingle our prayers, to excite each other's minds, that we may call out our feelings—for what? That we may go from this place more impressed with the obligation of occupying this world for the Lord Jesus Christ, of carrying the precious Gospel of salvation to the ends of the world. This is the single object and the single aim that we have in view, and we trust that this occasion may afford an additional stimulus to the minds of those who may be assembled here to go forward in this great work. We live at a momentous period. Recent intelligence from the Old World comes to us freighted with importance, the end of which we can little see. We rejoice that God reigns, that He controls among the nations of the earth, that His Son died to establish His Kingdom; and we rejoice to know that that Kingdom, in power, in love and in salvation, will yet be over all.

I have the pleasure of introducing the Rev. Mr. Wood, who will lay some of the proceedings of the Society before you.

The Rev. Geo. W. Wood, one of the Secretaries, read a statement of the condition and prospects of the Society for the last nine months, (the fiscal year having yet almost three months to run.) He represented the Society as having been favored by successes of the most encouraging character, the only cause of complaint being that the means of insuring still further success were not commensurate with the opportunities presented. The statement included an abstract of the monetary affairs of the Board, giving the list of August last. From this it appears that the receipts into the Treasury for the nine months ending April 30, 1850, amount, including thank-offerings, to $186,316. This leaves about $140,000 to be raised during the remaining three months, to meet the monthly expenditure, without diminishing the deficit of $60,000, with which the year commenced. The sum received during these months last year was $115,333. The falling the one of a money panic has proved heavier fore one of greater trial to benevolent institutions than that of the panic itself. While oppressed with the burden of wants unmet, we find encouragement in the fact that the receipts now stand $17,472 in advance of those at this time last year; and that, excepting the years 1846-47, the contributions from the Churches then exceeded those of any previous year. Business interests will revive, and may we not hope that He who has brought on the Board this embarrassment of success, and appeals by such wonders of His providence and grace, will breathe into the hearts of His people the spirit of liberality necessary to the progress of the work.

The Chairman introduced the Rev. Mr. Reid, of Madras Mission China, who prefaced his address by saying that the Missionaries in China, and he was convinced it was so elsewhere, were calling upon the Churches in the United States for practical proofs of the sympathy of the revival that had occurred last year. China, which had so long been lost in the view of the Christian Churches, was, under the operation of Spiritual influences, occupied by all regular operations of Christian enterprise. The first Protestant ever set foot in China was the Rev. Mr. Morrison, who, in the year 1807, landed at Canton. The Chinese Emperor, at that period, was a bigot, and the Chinese were a people of exclusiveness. There was a law, which was in force, that if any Chinese should teach the Chinese language to a foreigner, he should be put to death. The Emperor

SPORTING NEWS.

[illegible]—Cricket—Racing—Pugilism—Cricketing.

[illegible] BY ST. LOUIS—DEFEATED VICTOR AYER [illegible]

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 10.

The great prize fight came off yesterday. The place was [illegible] we could not ascertain, but the [illegible] was for "Colorado F. M.," and the place the [illegible] track, and after 12 M. the barter of Pitt and [illegible] was alive with the *fancy*. About 12:15 a start [illegible] and the "proceedings" moved to great the [illegible] ground was selected and thereby [illegible] Coolbaugh for Conley, by Bennett and [illegible] committee seem to have been disappointed with [illegible] but as both parties appeared satisfied with [illegible] the ring, and the betting went on [illegible] within the inclosure, and the betting went on [illegible] Bendigo. The prize is the same [illegible] as that of a [illegible]

[illegible] Conley cried his center [illegible] the ring, which was quickly followed by Bendigo [illegible] the appearance of both men called forth by [illegible] from their respective friends; Young Ben [illegible] being seconded by Jack Lowery and Pat Carroll, [illegible] Conley, Fagan and Johnny Measham officiated [illegible] Bendigo looked the heartiest, but we [illegible] that each weighed 126 lbs. before train [illegible] After tossing for choice of corners, which [illegible] was won by Conley, Bendigo named as a double [illegible] but his opponent would not accept the wager. [illegible] it. There was some bet made, and both [illegible] were present at the scratch. Bendigo led off with his right, getting in on the mug, but Conley retaliated on the ribs, Bendigo getting his opponent's head in chancery, [illegible] fell on Conley's neck. First blood for Bendigo.

2. Considerable sparring on behalf of Bendigo, who [illegible] some terrific upper cuts—then falling on his knees.

3. Exchanges of second, only Conley seemed to [illegible] the advantage—ending as before.

4. Bendigo came up to the scratch smiling, and [illegible] the ribs, got in heavily with his right on Conley's neck, which he returned with a left-hander on the ribs, when Bendigo received a nasty cut on his forehead. In the clinch, Conley was thrown.

5. Bendigo threw Pat again, after some pretty hard [illegible], the second to have the advantage in the round.

6. Terrificated slightly in favor of Conley, after some quick lively exchanging and sever counter-hitting on his knock.

7. After some feinting, Conley led off with his right on the ribs, but was nearly countered on the mug, Bendigo began to that evident marks of Bendigo's handiwork. In the clinch, both went down, Conley on top.

8. Sharp fighting, Bendigo having the advantage, who, after administering some sharp upper-cuts, went on his knees to avoid returns.

9. After much feinting Bendigo led off, getting home twice on the mug without return. Conley, after getting in on the ribs and receiving a light return on the mug, went down.

10. Conley forced the fighting, but Bendigo neatly avoided his attack. After some feinting Conley succeeded in planting his right on the ribs, but escaped a heavy return on the mug, causing the claret to flow freely. Bendigo on his knees.

11. Bendigo waxed up smiling, and soon got Pat's head in chancery, changing from left to right with much quickness, and then fell on his knees; Conley, though, began to show the punishment he was receiving.

12. Considerable sparring, when both got in two or three heavy hits—Conley on the ribs and Bendigo on the face. When sparring Conley rushed to be the first again, which Bendigo met with a left-hander on the mug, straight from the shoulder, sending Conley to grass. First knock down for Bendigo.

13. Bendigo got in on the off spot, Conley counter-hitting on the ribs. Conley down from the force of his own blow.

14. Bendigo forcing the fight, got in on the mug, again receiving a slight return on the ribs, knocking Conley down to considerable extent.

15. Conley forcing the fight got in on the ribs, but was countered freely on the old ones. Conley down.

16. Sixth attempt to time. Bendigo got in heavy with his left on the face, Conley returning light on the ribs. Conley down.

17. In-fighting, Bendigo having the advantage, Conley down.

18. Bendigo led off, and after some counterhitting Conley went down to avoid more punishment, Conley striking somewhat, and Bendigo but little the worse for wear. At the close of this round 11 to 10 was offered on Bendigo.

19. Conley went down without receiving a blow. Odds of "Tom."

20. Conley led off, but, doing no damage, went down.

21. Bendigo forcing the fight, Conley got in his right on the ribs, but Bendigo heavily countered with his left on the mug, knocking him fair into his own corner. Odds to "Tom."

22. After some feinting, Conley fell from the force of his own blow. "Foul" claimed for Bendigo, but not allowed.

23. Bendigo forced the fighting, and got in his right and left on the ribs and neck, sending Conley down, and receiving no return.

24. Bendigo got both in again, knocking Conley into his own corner.

25. Bendigo forced the fight; Conley down, receiving an upper cut as he fell.

26. Conley led off on the ribs, but Bendigo countered on the old spot; Conley down.

(By this time Conley's left eye was nearly closed, while Bendigo's ribs showed Conley's work. Bendigo having the advantage, though his bunch of fives were far apart.)

27. In fighting, Bendigo getting in his favorite upper-cuts; Conley down.

28. Conley gaining; after some lively exchanges, Conley went down.

29. Conley got in light, and then went down.

30. Same as last: "foul" being claimed for Bendigo in both rounds.

31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 same as preceding; Bendigo getting the advantage in the last.

36. Bendigo forced the fight, drawing the claret copiously from the left cheek; Conley getting in light on the ribs and falling.

37. Conley led off and fell short, and went down with a light blow on the head.

38. Bendigo got in a sharp left, drawing more claret; Conley down.

39. Bendigo dueling too fighting, and apparently having it his own way; Conley down.

40. Bendigo forcing the fight; in the clinch Conley nearly out of the ring.

(In favor of Conley, when was originally painted, while Bendigo's hands were all out of shape.)

41. Considerable sparring and slight hitting, Bendigo leaving the ladd, and making Conley to his corner. Conley headed with his left, which is stopped by Bendigo, who plants a stinger on his mug, knocking him [illegible] on his knees.

42. Conley received a stiffer jap on the mug, but countered heavily on with his right on Bendigo's ribs.

43. Slight exchanges, Bendigo getting in slightly on Conley's right shock. Claret; both fall.

(At the close of this round foul was claimed for Conley, on the charge that Bendigo had rosin on his hands, but the point not being very clear the Referee refused to allow the claim. The ring was broken up and much confusion prevailed, which lasted about five minutes. The ring was again formed, and both parties appearing somewhat refreshed, were promptly at the scratch.)

44. Sharp fighting by both parties, neither appearing to have the advantage. Claret freely on knees.

45. Conley got in heavily on the ribs of Bendigo, which was quickly returned. Bendigo planting a stinger on his mug, which knocked him down.

46. Slight hitting and counter-hitting, Conley aimed a blow at Bendigo's ribs, but missed, and fell from the force of his own blow.

47. Conley again planted his right on Bendigo's ribs, which was quickly followed by Bendigo right and left on Conley's nose, causing the claret to spout.

48. Some sharp exchanges. Resulted in favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

49. Bendigo gets in again on Conley's mug; Conley counting on Bendigo's ribs. Conley down.

50. Bendigo led off with his right, getting in as usual on Conley's mug, without return. Slight exchanges. Conley down.

51. Bendigo got Conley in chancery, but Conley [illegible] the advantage in falling. Conley [illegible] in favor of Conley.

52. Bendigo led off with his left, which was promptly stopped by Conley. Few slight exchanges. Conley down.

53. Conley got in heavily on Bendigo's ribs, receiving slight return. Conley down.

54. Conley again struck Bendigo heavily on the ribs, but Bendigo with his straight-out left on the mug of Conley, brought him to the ground.

55. Conley led off but was stopped. Bendigo countering with his right. Few slight exchanges, when Bendigo got his left in heavily on Conley's mug. Conley down.

56. In favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

57. In favor of Bendigo. Conley fell from effect of a blow on left ear.

58. Good sparring and considerable hard hitting, which resulted in favor of Bendigo.

59. After much sparring, and frequent attempts at hitting, Conley brought his right heavily on the mark of Bendigo, and dropped without return.

60. Conley forced the fight, getting in a few slight hits, but was overpowered by B.'s left falling heavily on his mug.

61. Bendigo rushed in, and hard things were exchanged, Conley appearing to get the worst of it. Conley down.

62. Conley led off with his right, getting in slightly on Bendigo's mug. Bendigo administered, causing Conley to fall.

63. Same as last. Conley down.

64. Conley got in on Bendigo's ribs. Bendigo returned heavy with his right on Conley's left temple, causing the claret to spout freely, and sending him to [illegible].

65. Few slight exchanges. Conley down. In favor of Conley, who falls with but few slight returns.

66. Best sight exchanges. Bendigo drew claret. In favor of Conley.

67. Conley received his right neat left on Bendigo's ribs and neck, and followed it by a severe blow on Bendigo's head, falling from force of his own blow, Bendigo striking his side, when Bendigo pleased [illegible] on his mug, knocking him down.

68. Conley forced the fight, and got in his right on Bendigo's ribs, but Bendigo succeeded with his left on Conley's mug. Conley down.

69. In favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

70. Bendigo forcing the fight, Conley got in his right on the ribs, but Bendigo heavily countered with his left on the mug, knocking him fair into his own corner. Odds to "Tom."

71. After some feinting, Conley fell from the force of his own blow. "Foul" claimed for Bendigo, but not allowed.

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(By this time Conley's left eye was nearly closed, while Bendigo's ribs showed Conley's work. Bendigo having the advantage, though his bunch of fives were far apart.)

76. In fighting, Bendigo getting in his favorite upper-cuts; Conley down.

77. Conley gaining; after some lively exchanges, Conley went down.

78. Conley got in light, and then went down.

79. Same as last: "foul" being claimed for Bendigo in both rounds.

80, 81, 82, 83, 84 and 85 same as preceding; Bendigo getting the advantage in the last.

86. Bendigo forced the fight, drawing the claret copiously from the left cheek; Conley getting in light on the ribs and falling.

87. Conley led off and fell short, and went down with a light blow on the head.

88. Bendigo got in a sharp left, drawing more claret; Conley down.

89. Bendigo dueling too fighting, and apparently having it his own way; Conley down.

90. Bendigo forcing the fight; in the clinch Conley nearly out of the ring.

(In favor of Conley, when was originally painted, while Bendigo's hands were all out of shape.)

91. Considerable sparring and slight hitting, Bendigo leaving the ladd, and making Conley to his corner. Conley headed with his left, which is stopped by Bendigo, who plants a stinger on his mug, knocking him down on his knees.

92. Conley received a stiffer jap on the mug, but countered heavily on with his right on Bendigo's ribs.

93. Slight exchanges, Bendigo getting in slightly on Conley's right shock. Claret; both fall.

(At the close of this round foul was claimed for Conley, on the charge that Bendigo had rosin on his hands, but the point not being very clear the Referee refused to allow the claim. The ring was broken up and much confusion prevailed, which lasted about five minutes. The ring was again formed, and both parties appearing somewhat refreshed, were promptly at the scratch.)

94. Sharp fighting by both parties, neither appearing to have the advantage. Claret freely on knees.

95. Conley got in heavily on the ribs of Bendigo, which was quickly returned. Bendigo planting a stinger on his mug, which knocked him down.

96. Slight hitting and counter-hitting, Conley aimed a blow at Bendigo's ribs, but missed, and fell from the force of his own blow.

97. Conley again planted his right on Bendigo's ribs, which was quickly followed by Bendigo right and left on Conley's nose, causing the claret to spout.

98. Some sharp exchanges. Resulted in favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

99. Bendigo gets in again on Conley's mug; Conley counting on Bendigo's ribs. Conley down.

100. Bendigo led off with his right, getting in as usual on Conley's mug, without return. Slight exchanges. Conley down.

101. Bendigo got Conley in chancery, but Conley [illegible] the advantage in falling. Conley [illegible] in favor of Conley.

102. Bendigo led off with his left, which was promptly stopped by Conley. Few slight exchanges. Conley down.

103. Conley got in heavily on Bendigo's ribs, receiving slight return. Conley down.

104. Conley again struck Bendigo heavily on the ribs, but Bendigo with his straight-out left on the mug of Conley, brought him to the ground.

105. Conley led off but was stopped. Bendigo countering with his right. Few slight exchanges, when Bendigo got his left in heavily on Conley's mug. Conley down.

106. In favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

107. In favor of Bendigo. Conley fell from effect of a blow on left ear.

108. Good sparring and considerable hard hitting, which resulted in favor of Bendigo.

109. After much sparring, and frequent attempts at hitting, Conley brought his right heavily on the mark of Bendigo, and dropped without return.

110. Conley forced the fight, getting in a few slight hits, but was overpowered by B.'s left falling heavily on his mug.

111. Bendigo rushed in, and hard things were exchanged, Conley appearing to get the worst of it. Conley down.

112. Conley led off with his right, getting in slightly on Bendigo's mug. Bendigo administered, causing Conley to fall.

113. Same as last. Conley down.

114. Conley got in on Bendigo's ribs. Bendigo returned heavy with his right on Conley's left temple, causing the claret to spout freely, and sending him to [illegible].

115. Few slight exchanges. Conley down. In favor of Conley, who falls with but few slight returns.

116. Best sight exchanges. Bendigo drew claret. In favor of Conley.

117. Conley received his right neat left on Bendigo's ribs and neck, and followed it by a severe blow on Bendigo's head, falling from force of his own blow, Bendigo striking his side, when Bendigo pleased [illegible] on his mug, knocking him down.

118. Conley forced the fight, and got in his right on Bendigo's ribs, but Bendigo succeeded with his left on Conley's mug. Conley down.

119. In favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

120. Bendigo forcing the fight, Conley got in his right on the ribs, but Bendigo heavily countered with his left on the mug, knocking him fair into his own corner. Odds to "Foul."

121. After some feinting, Conley fell from the force of his own blow. "Foul" claimed for Bendigo, but not allowed.

122. Bendigo forced the fighting, and got in his right and left on the ribs and neck, sending Conley down, and receiving no return.

123. Bendigo got both in again, knocking Conley into his own corner.

124. Bendigo forced the fight; Conley down, receiving an upper cut as he fell.

125. Conley led off on the ribs, but Bendigo countered on the old spot; Conley down.

(By this time Conley's left eye was nearly closed, while Bendigo's ribs showed Conley's work. Bendigo having the advantage, though his bunch of fives were far apart.)

126. In fighting, Bendigo getting in his favorite upper-cuts; Conley down.

127. Conley gaining; after some lively exchanges, Conley went down.

128. Conley got in light, and then went down.

129. Same as last: "foul" being claimed for Bendigo in both rounds.

130, 131, 132, 133, 134 and 135 same as preceding; Bendigo getting the advantage in the last.

136. Bendigo forced the fight, drawing the claret copiously from the left cheek; Conley getting in light on the ribs and falling.

137. Conley led off and fell short, and went down with a light blow on the head.

138. Bendigo got in a sharp left, drawing more claret; Conley down.

139. Bendigo dueling too fighting, and apparently having it his own way; Conley down.

140. Bendigo forcing the fight; in the clinch Conley nearly out of the ring.

(In favor of Conley, when was originally painted, while Bendigo's hands were all out of shape.)

141. Considerable sparring and slight hitting, Bendigo leaving the ladd, and making Conley to his corner. Conley headed with his left, which is stopped by Bendigo, who plants a stinger on his mug, knocking him down on his knees.

142. Conley received a stiffer jap on the mug, but countered heavily on with his right on Bendigo's ribs.

143. Slight exchanges, Bendigo getting in slightly on Conley's right shock. Claret; both fall.

(At the close of this round foul was claimed for Conley, on the charge that Bendigo had rosin on his hands, but the point not being very clear the Referee refused to allow the claim. The ring was broken up and much confusion prevailed, which lasted about five minutes. The ring was again formed, and both parties appearing somewhat refreshed, were promptly at the scratch.)

144. Sharp fighting by both parties, neither appearing to have the advantage. Claret freely on knees.

145. Conley got in heavily on the ribs of Bendigo, which was quickly returned. Bendigo planting a stinger on his mug, which knocked him down.

146. Slight hitting and counter-hitting, Conley aimed a blow at Bendigo's ribs, but missed, and fell from the force of his own blow.

147. Conley again planted his right on Bendigo's ribs, which was quickly followed by Bendigo right and left on Conley's nose, causing the claret to spout.

148. Some sharp exchanges. Resulted in favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

149. Bendigo gets in again on Conley's mug; Conley counting on Bendigo's ribs. Conley down.

150. Bendigo led off with his right, getting in as usual on Conley's mug, without return. Slight exchanges. Conley down.

151. Bendigo got Conley in chancery, but Conley [illegible] the advantage in falling. Conley [illegible] in favor of Conley.

152. Bendigo led off with his left, which was promptly stopped by Conley. Few slight exchanges. Conley down.

153. Conley got in heavily on Bendigo's ribs, receiving slight return. Conley down.

154. Conley again struck Bendigo heavily on the ribs, but Bendigo with his straight-out left on the mug of Conley, brought him to the ground.

155. Conley led off but was stopped. Bendigo countering with his right. Few slight exchanges, when Bendigo got his left in heavily on Conley's mug. Conley down.

156. In favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

157. In favor of Bendigo. Conley fell from effect of a blow on left ear.

158. Good sparring and considerable hard hitting, which resulted in favor of Bendigo.

159. After much sparring, and frequent attempts at hitting, Conley brought his right heavily on the mark of Bendigo, and dropped without return.

160. Conley forced the fight, getting in a few slight hits, but was overpowered by B.'s left falling heavily on his mug.

161. Bendigo rushed in, and hard things were exchanged, Conley appearing to get the worst of it. Conley down.

162. Conley led off with his right, getting in slightly on Bendigo's mug. Bendigo administered, causing Conley to fall.

163. Same as last. Conley down.

164. Conley got in on Bendigo's ribs. Bendigo returned heavy with his right on Conley's left temple, causing the claret to spout freely, and sending him to [illegible].

165. Few slight exchanges. Conley down. In favor of Conley, who falls with but few slight returns.

166. Best sight exchanges. Bendigo drew claret. In favor of Conley.

167. Conley received his right neat left on Bendigo's ribs and neck, and followed it by a severe blow on Bendigo's head, falling from force of his own blow, Bendigo striking his side, when Bendigo pleased [illegible] on his mug, knocking him down.

168. Conley forced the fight, and got in his right on Bendigo's ribs, but Bendigo succeeded with his left on Conley's mug. Conley down.

169. In favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

170. Bendigo forcing the fight, Conley got in his right on the ribs, but Bendigo heavily countered with his left on the mug, knocking him fair into his own corner. Odds to "Foul."

171. After some feinting, Conley fell from the force of his own blow. "Foul" claimed for Bendigo, but not allowed.

172. Bendigo forced the fighting, and got in his right and left on the ribs and neck, sending Conley down, and receiving no return.

173. Bendigo got both in again, knocking Conley into his own corner.

174. Bendigo forced the fight; Conley down, receiving an upper cut as he fell.

175. Conley led off on the ribs, but Bendigo countered on the old spot; Conley down.

(By this time Conley's left eye was nearly closed, while Bendigo's ribs showed Conley's work. Bendigo having the advantage, though his bunch of fives were far apart.)

176. In fighting, Bendigo getting in his favorite upper-cuts; Conley down.

177. Conley gaining; after some lively exchanges, Conley went down.

178. Conley got in light, and then went down.

179. Same as last: "foul" being claimed for Bendigo in both rounds.

180, 181, 182, 183, 184 and 185 same as preceding; Bendigo getting the advantage in the last.

186. Bendigo forced the fight, drawing the claret copiously from the left cheek; Conley getting in light on the ribs and falling.

187. Conley led off and fell short, and went down with a light blow on the head.

188. Bendigo got in a sharp left, drawing more claret; Conley down.

189. Bendigo dueling too fighting, and apparently having it his own way; Conley down.

190. Bendigo forcing the fight; in the clinch Conley nearly out of the ring.

(In favor of Conley, when was originally painted, while Bendigo's hands were all out of shape.)

191. Considerable sparring and slight hitting, Bendigo leaving the ladd, and making Conley to his corner. Conley headed with his left, which is stopped by Bendigo, who plants a stinger on his mug, knocking him down on his knees.

192. Conley received a stiffer jap on the mug, but countered heavily on with his right on Bendigo's ribs.

193. Slight exchanges, Bendigo getting in slightly on Conley's right shock. Claret; both fall.

(At the close of this round foul was claimed for Conley, on the charge that Bendigo had rosin on his hands, but the point not being very clear the Referee refused to allow the claim. The ring was broken up and much confusion prevailed, which lasted about five minutes. The ring was again formed, and both parties appearing somewhat refreshed, were promptly at the scratch.)

194. Sharp fighting by both parties, neither appearing to have the advantage. Claret freely on knees.

195. Conley got in heavily on the ribs of Bendigo, which was quickly returned. Bendigo planting a stinger on his mug, which knocked him down.

196. Slight hitting and counter-hitting, Conley aimed a blow at Bendigo's ribs, but missed, and fell from the force of his own blow.

197. Conley again planted his right on Bendigo's ribs, which was quickly followed by Bendigo right and left on Conley's nose, causing the claret to spout.

198. Some sharp exchanges. Resulted in favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

199. Bendigo gets in again on Conley's mug; Conley counting on Bendigo's ribs. Conley down.

200. Bendigo led off with his right, getting in as usual on Conley's mug, without return. Slight exchanges. Conley down.

201. Bendigo got Conley in chancery, but Conley [illegible] the advantage in falling. Conley [illegible] in favor of Conley.

202. Bendigo led off with his left, which was promptly stopped by Conley. Few slight exchanges. Conley down.

203. Conley got in heavily on Bendigo's ribs, receiving slight return. Conley down.

204. Conley again struck Bendigo heavily on the ribs, but Bendigo with his straight-out left on the mug of Conley, brought him to the ground.

205. Conley led off but was stopped. Bendigo countering with his right. Few slight exchanges, when Bendigo got his left in heavily on Conley's mug. Conley down.

206. In favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

207. In favor of Bendigo. Conley fell from effect of a blow on left ear.

208. Good sparring and considerable hard hitting, which resulted in favor of Bendigo.

209. After much sparring, and frequent attempts at hitting, Conley brought his right heavily on the mark of Bendigo, and dropped without return.

210. Conley forced the fight, getting in a few slight hits, but was overpowered by B.'s left falling heavily on his mug.

211. Bendigo rushed in, and hard things were exchanged, Conley appearing to get the worst of it. Conley down.

212. Conley led off with his right, getting in slightly on Bendigo's mug. Bendigo administered, causing Conley to fall.

213. Same as last. Conley down.

214. Conley got in on Bendigo's ribs. Bendigo returned heavy with his right on Conley's left temple, causing the claret to spout freely, and sending him to [illegible].

215. Few slight exchanges. Conley down. In favor of Conley, who falls with but few slight returns.

216. Best sight exchanges. Bendigo drew claret. In favor of Conley.

217. Conley received his right neat left on Bendigo's ribs and neck, and followed it by a severe blow on Bendigo's head, falling from force of his own blow, Bendigo striking his side, when Bendigo pleased [illegible] on his mug, knocking him down.

218. Conley forced the fight, and got in his right on Bendigo's ribs, but Bendigo succeeded with his left on Conley's mug. Conley down.

219. In favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

220. Bendigo forcing the fight, Conley got in his right on the ribs, but Bendigo heavily countered with his left on the mug, knocking him fair into his own corner. Odds to "Foul."

221. After some feinting, Conley fell from the force of his own blow. "Foul" claimed for Bendigo, but not allowed.

222. Bendigo forced the fighting, and got in his right and left on the ribs and neck, sending Conley down, and receiving no return.

223. Bendigo got both in again, knocking Conley into his own corner.

224. Bendigo forced the fight; Conley down, receiving an upper cut as he fell.

225. Conley led off on the ribs, but Bendigo countered on the old spot; Conley down.

(By this time Conley's left eye was nearly closed, while Bendigo's ribs showed Conley's work. Bendigo having the advantage, though his bunch of fives were far apart.)

226. In fighting, Bendigo getting in his favorite upper-cuts; Conley down.

227. Conley gaining; after some lively exchanges, Conley went down.

228. Conley got in light, and then went down.

229. Same as last: "foul" being claimed for Bendigo in both rounds.

230, 231, 232, 233, 234 and 235 same as preceding; Bendigo getting the advantage in the last.

236. Bendigo forced the fight, drawing the claret copiously from the left cheek; Conley getting in light on the ribs and falling.

237. Conley led off and fell short, and went down with a light blow on the head.

238. Bendigo got in a sharp left, drawing more claret; Conley down.

239. Bendigo dueling too fighting, and apparently having it his own way; Conley down.

240. Bendigo forcing the fight; in the clinch Conley nearly out of the ring.

(In favor of Conley, when was originally painted, while Bendigo's hands were all out of shape.)

241. Considerable sparring and slight hitting, Bendigo leaving the ladd, and making Conley to his corner. Conley headed with his left, which is stopped by Bendigo, who plants a stinger on his mug, knocking him down on his knees.

242. Conley received a stiffer jap on the mug, but countered heavily on with his right on Bendigo's ribs.

243. Slight exchanges, Bendigo getting in slightly on Conley's right shock. Claret; both fall.

(At the close of this round foul was claimed for Conley, on the charge that Bendigo had rosin on his hands, but the point not being very clear the Referee refused to allow the claim. The ring was broken up and much confusion prevailed, which lasted about five minutes. The ring was again formed, and both parties appearing somewhat refreshed, were promptly at the scratch.)

244. Sharp fighting by both parties, neither appearing to have the advantage. Claret freely on knees.

245. Conley got in heavily on the ribs of Bendigo, which was quickly returned. Bendigo planting a stinger on his mug, which knocked him down.

246. Slight hitting and counter-hitting, Conley aimed a blow at Bendigo's ribs, but missed, and fell from the force of his own blow.

247. Conley again planted his right on Bendigo's ribs, which was quickly followed by Bendigo right and left on Conley's nose, causing the claret to spout.

248. Some sharp exchanges. Resulted in favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

249. Bendigo gets in again on Conley's mug; Conley counting on Bendigo's ribs. Conley down.

250. Bendigo led off with his right, getting in as usual on Conley's mug, without return. Slight exchanges. Conley down.

251. Bendigo got Conley in chancery, but Conley [illegible] the advantage in falling. Conley [illegible] in favor of Conley.

252. Bendigo led off with his left, which was promptly stopped by Conley. Few slight exchanges. Conley down.

253. Conley got in heavily on Bendigo's ribs, receiving slight return. Conley down.

254. Conley again struck Bendigo heavily on the ribs, but Bendigo with his straight-out left on the mug of Conley, brought him to the ground.

255. Conley led off but was stopped. Bendigo countering with his right. Few slight exchanges, when Bendigo got his left in heavily on Conley's mug. Conley down.

256. In favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

257. In favor of Bendigo. Conley fell from effect of a blow on left ear.

258. Good sparring and considerable hard hitting, which resulted in favor of Bendigo.

259. After much sparring, and frequent attempts at hitting, Conley brought his right heavily on the mark of Bendigo, and dropped without return.

260. Conley forced the fight, getting in a few slight hits, but was overpowered by B.'s left falling heavily on his mug.

261. Bendigo rushed in, and hard things were exchanged, Conley appearing to get the worst of it. Conley down.

262. Conley led off with his right, getting in slightly on Bendigo's mug. Bendigo administered, causing Conley to fall.

263. Same as last. Conley down.

264. Conley got in on Bendigo's ribs. Bendigo returned heavy with his right on Conley's left temple, causing the claret to spout freely, and sending him to [illegible].

265. Few slight exchanges. Conley down. In favor of Conley, who falls with but few slight returns.

266. Best sight exchanges. Bendigo drew claret. In favor of Conley.

267. Conley received his right neat left on Bendigo's ribs and neck, and followed it by a severe blow on Bendigo's head, falling from force of his own blow, Bendigo striking his side, when Bendigo pleased [illegible] on his mug, knocking him down.

268. Conley forced the fight, and got in his right on Bendigo's ribs, but Bendigo succeeded with his left on Conley's mug. Conley down.

269. In favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

270. Bendigo forcing the fight, Conley got in his right on the ribs, but Bendigo heavily countered with his left on the mug, knocking him fair into his own corner. Odds to "Foul."

271. After some feinting, Conley fell from the force of his own blow. "Foul" claimed for Bendigo, but not allowed.

272. Bendigo forced the fighting, and got in his right and left on the ribs and neck, sending Conley down, and receiving no return.

273. Bendigo got both in again, knocking Conley into his own corner.

274. Bendigo forced the fight; Conley down, receiving an upper cut as he fell.

275. Conley led off on the ribs, but Bendigo countered on the old spot; Conley down.

(By this time Conley's left eye was nearly closed, while Bendigo's ribs showed Conley's work. Bendigo having the advantage, though his bunch of fives were far apart.)

276. In fighting, Bendigo getting in his favorite upper-cuts; Conley down.

277. Conley gaining; after some lively exchanges, Conley went down.

278. Conley got in light, and then went down.

279. Same as last: "foul" being claimed for Bendigo in both rounds.

280, 281, 282, 283, 284 and 285 same as preceding; Bendigo getting the advantage in the last.

286. Bendigo forced the fight, drawing the claret copiously from the left cheek; Conley getting in light on the ribs and falling.

287. Conley led off and fell short, and went down with a light blow on the head.

288. Bendigo got in a sharp left, drawing more claret; Conley down.

289. Bendigo dueling too fighting, and apparently having it his own way; Conley down.

290. Bendigo forcing the fight; in the clinch Conley nearly out of the ring.

(In favor of Conley, when was originally painted, while Bendigo's hands were all out of shape.)

291. Considerable sparring and slight hitting, Bendigo leaving the ladd, and making Conley to his corner. Conley headed with his left, which is stopped by Bendigo, who plants a stinger on his mug, knocking him down on his knees.

292. Conley received a stiffer jap on the mug, but countered heavily on with his right on Bendigo's ribs.

293. Slight exchanges, Bendigo getting in slightly on Conley's right shock. Claret; both fall.

(At the close of this round foul was claimed for Conley, on the charge that Bendigo had rosin on his hands, but the point not being very clear the Referee refused to allow the claim. The ring was broken up and much confusion prevailed, which lasted about five minutes. The ring was again formed, and both parties appearing somewhat refreshed, were promptly at the scratch.)

294. Sharp fighting by both parties, neither appearing to have the advantage. Claret freely on knees.

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296. Slight hitting and counter-hitting, Conley aimed a blow at Bendigo's ribs, but missed, and fell from the force of his own blow.

297. Conley again planted his right on Bendigo's ribs, which was quickly followed by Bendigo right and left on Conley's nose, causing the claret to spout.

298. Some sharp exchanges. Resulted in favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

299. Bendigo gets in again on Conley's mug; Conley counting on Bendigo's ribs. Conley down.

300. Bendigo led off with his right, getting in as usual on Conley's mug, without return. Slight exchanges. Conley down.

301. Bendigo got Conley in chancery, but Conley [illegible] the advantage in falling. Conley [illegible] in favor of Conley.

302. Bendigo led off with his left, which was promptly stopped by Conley. Few slight exchanges. Conley down.

303. Conley got in heavily on Bendigo's ribs, receiving slight return. Conley down.

304. Conley again struck Bendigo heavily on the ribs, but Bendigo with his straight-out left on the mug of Conley, brought him to the ground.

305. Conley led off but was stopped. Bendigo countering with his right. Few slight exchanges, when Bendigo got his left in heavily on Conley's mug. Conley down.

306. In favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

307. In favor of Bendigo. Conley fell from effect of a blow on left ear.

308. Good sparring and considerable hard hitting, which resulted in favor of Bendigo.

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311. Bendigo rushed in, and hard things were exchanged, Conley appearing to get the worst of it. Conley down.

312. Conley led off with his right, getting in slightly on Bendigo's mug. Bendigo administered, causing Conley to fall.

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(By this time Conley's left eye was nearly closed, while Bendigo's ribs showed Conley's work. Bendigo having the advantage, though his bunch of fives were far apart.)

326. In fighting, Bendigo getting in his favorite upper-cuts; Conley down.

327. Conley gaining; after some lively exchanges, Conley went down.

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330, 331, 332, 333, 334 and 335 same as preceding; Bendigo getting the advantage in the last.

336. Bendigo forced the fight, drawing the claret copiously from the left cheek; Conley getting in light on the ribs and falling.

337. Conley led off and fell short, and went down with a light blow on the head.

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343. Slight exchanges, Bendigo getting in slightly on Conley's right shock. Claret; both fall.

(At the close of this round foul was claimed for Conley, on the charge that Bendigo had rosin on his hands, but the point not being very clear the Referee refused to allow the claim. The ring was broken up and much confusion prevailed, which lasted about five minutes. The ring was again formed, and both parties appearing somewhat refreshed, were promptly at the scratch.)

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348. Some sharp exchanges. Resulted in favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

349. Bendigo gets in again on Conley's mug; Conley counting on Bendigo's ribs. Conley down.

350. Bendigo led off with his right, getting in as usual on Conley's mug, without return. Slight exchanges. Conley down.

351. Bendigo got Conley in chancery, but Conley [illegible] the advantage in falling. Conley [illegible] in favor of Conley.

352. Bendigo led off with his left, which was promptly stopped by Conley. Few slight exchanges. Conley down.

353. Conley got in heavily on Bendigo's ribs, receiving slight return. Conley down.

354. Conley again struck Bendigo heavily on the ribs, but Bendigo with his straight-out left on the mug of Conley, brought him to the ground.

355. Conley led off but was stopped. Bendigo countering with his right. Few slight exchanges, when Bendigo got his left in heavily on Conley's mug. Conley down.

356. In favor of Bendigo. Conley down.

357. In favor of Bendigo. Conley fell from effect of a blow on left ear.

358. Good sparring and considerable hard hitting, which resulted in favor of Bendigo.

359. After much sparring, and frequent attempts at hitting, Conley brought his right heavily on the mark of Bendigo, and dropped without return.

360. Conley forced the fight, getting in a few slight hits, but was overpowered by B.'s left falling heavily on his mug.

361. Bendigo rushed in, and hard things were exchanged, Conley appearing to get the worst of it. Conley down.

362. Conley led off with his right, getting in slightly on Bendigo's mug. Bendigo administered, causing Conley to fall.

363. Same as last. Conley down.

364. Conley got in on Bendigo's ribs. Bendigo returned heavy with his right on Conley's left temple, causing the claret to spout freely, and sending him to [illegible].

365. Few slight exchanges. Conley down. In favor of Conley, who falls with but few slight returns.

366. Best sight exchanges. Bendigo drew claret. In favor of Conley.

367. Conley received his right neat left on Bendigo's ribs and neck, and followed it by a severe blow on Bendigo's head, falling from force of his own blow, Bendigo striking his side, when Bendigo pleased [illegible] on his mug, knocking him down.

368. Conley forced the fight, and got in his right on Bendigo's ribs, but Bendigo succeeded with his left on

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW HOUSES Nos. 130 and 134 Madison-avenue, [illegible] ... Terms very accommodating [illegible]. For further particulars apply to A. W. FRY, No. 21 Chambers-st., Room H, [illegible] first floor, office No. 1.

TO BANKS AND CAPITALISTS.—[illegible] ... The Real Estate of the property is over $60,000. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and Mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars and plans of premises, apply to [illegible] & CO., No. 16 Pine-st.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE. BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST. A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz.: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Nyack. Also on Staten Island, at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with [illegible] attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,500 to $30,000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE. WITH A WATER FRONT OF 1,500 FEET. The beautifully located property at Verplanck's Point, [illegible] miles from the City of New-York, containing 100 acres, including woodland and pasture, unsurpassed for beauty of location by any property on the river. For particulars, apply to JOHN COOK & CO., No. 62 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class 4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 17 East [illegible]. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x98; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East [illegible]-st., or to H. MASON, No. [illegible] Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW FINELY finished four story basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. [illegible] West 36th-st., west of 7th-av. [illegible] Price $9,000; terms easy. Inquire of J. [illegible], No. [illegible] West 36th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR STOCKS, [illegible] two new three-story brick dwelling-houses, with high stone stoops, basements and [illegible], in a pleasant part of Brooklyn, near [illegible] Railroad. Address PUTNAM, Box No. 1,1[illegible], New-York Post-office. Two-thirds of amount can remain on mortgage if desired.

TEXAS AND MICHIGAN LANDS FOR SALE.—Seventeen hundred acres of land located in Titus County, Texas, known as the "Isaac Barr" tract. Also, [illegible] acres of land located in Barrien County, Michigan, [illegible]. Apply to ABRAHAM H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, [illegible] two story and basement brick house, No. [illegible] Baltic-st., near Court st., furnished with gas and [illegible]. Rent $350 per year. Apply to G. CHANDLER, [illegible] Pier No. 1 North River, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSES, Nos. 18 and 16 City Hall-place; they are to be taken down; the materials are of the very best kind, being built by day's work. For particulars, inquire at Oyster Bay, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HIGH-FIRST-CLASS [illegible], four-story, brown stone houses, well located [illegible], finished with all the modern improvements. Price $[illegible] and $[illegible]. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of [illegible]th-st., near 9th-av., 25x98 feet. Also, one on [illegible], near 38th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. ARCHITECTURAL designs for country houses complete for $5 each [illegible] architectural office, No. [illegible] Broadway, near Madison square. No charge for plans not approved of.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HANDSOME SUBURBAN RESIDENCE for sale at Riverdale, a most desirable residence with [illegible] acres of land; the house contains all the modern improvements, the coach-house, stables, &c., are well arranged; the land is beautifully laid out in lawn, and gardens stocked with the choicest fruit trees, vegetables and flowers. The location is perfectly healthy. Price $[illegible]. Terms easy. The whole or a portion of the furniture, carriages, horses, &c., may be purchased at a moderate price. Address Box No. 2,3[illegible], New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x38, built by day's work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, with marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole in excellent order. The grounds contain 3½ acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. It will be sold for $[illegible], and a portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. WALSH, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE AT AUCTION, AT the Orange Hotel, in Orange, N. J., on MONDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., a very valuable House and Lot, situated on Main street, Orange, within two minutes walk of the railroad station, and convenient to the principal churches, schools, and stores of the town. The house is two stories high, with attic and basement, handsomely finished, and in good order. The lot is about 80 feet wide, in front and rear, by about 160 feet deep. The property is very eligibly located, and will make a desirable residence for persons doing business in New-York.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot of land about 50 feet wide, on said Main-street, with a dwelling house thereon, well adapted for a business location. JOHN L. BLAKE, Atty.

TO LET OR LEASE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—Rent $[illegible]—A good cottage-house, 40x30 on the ground, two stories high, seven rooms on the lower floor, and four on the upper; just papered and painted throughout; in good order; piazza running the whole length of the front; with 30 or 40 acres of land. Also, a large orchard and ½ of an acre of blackberries, plenty of currants and gooseberries, and pears; good outbuildings. Also good fishing and gunning, large water front and grove on the Sound. The cars run seven times a day. For further particulars inquire of ANDREWS & CO., No. 101 Beekman-st., near Pearl, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, [illegible], containing [illegible] rooms, are hard finished, with [illegible] acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water [illegible] situated in the village of [illegible], Staten Island, [illegible] steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; [illegible] within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depot; three-quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place for fishing and bathing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 38x38; [illegible] is pleasantly situated and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to F. G. BULKLEY, No. 63 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT FACING LONG Island Sound, twenty-five acres best-quality land, produces 50 tons best hay annually; fine garden, well laid out; fruit and shrubbery in abundance; dock and harbor for boats; water seven feet at high tide; buildings plain, but all in good order, suitable for a gentleman doing business in the City; three-quarters of an hour's ride by railroad; would sell about 11 acres separately. Apply to DODGE & VARIAN, [illegible] Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—AT [illegible], A LARGE, WELL built and convenient house, [illegible] about five minutes walk from the Railroad depot, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve acres of ground. Apply to [illegible], New-York, or [illegible], on the premises. Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different sizes convenient to the City. Apply to [illegible], New-Haven.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing Sing; newly painted inside and out; [illegible]; excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable, &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depot. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. [illegible] Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS—8 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot-air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. E. BUCKMASTER, No. [illegible], where further information may be obtained.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land. A fine orchard of peach, pear and apple trees; good out buildings, situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within [illegible] walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the most healthy locations in the country. [illegible] address Rev. A. FLACK.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HOUSE SUITABLE for a Summer residence, situated on the shore of New-Utrecht Bay, seven miles from the City. Location healthy. For particulars, apply to [illegible], No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHING TO LET—For 6 or 12 months, at moderate rent; convenient to cars and very [illegible]; with or without stable. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN ORANGE, N. J. One hour's ride from the City.

Swanscote Cottage, with right to Llewellyn Park. $6,000.

Arcade Cottage, and five acres in Llewellyn Park. $12,000.

Eyrie, Eagle Rock, approached through Llewellyn Park.

Ten Villa Sites, five or ten acres each, on Llewellyn Park.

Twenty Villa Sites, five or ten acres each, on Bloomfield Mountain.

Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 51 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR HUNTINGTON, L. I., containing 100 acres, all under high cultivation; house, barn, and other necessary buildings; good apple and peach orchards, and other choice fruit; cuts from fifty to sixty loads hay; good water, healthy location and altogether one of the most desirable farms on the island. Price $[illegible]. Williamsburgh or Brooklyn property would be taken in part payment.

Also, near the above, sixty acres choice land, suitable for a peach orchard or farm, will be sold very low for cash.

Also, about two miles from Huntington, a small farm of eighteen acres good land, well cultivated, new house and barn, thrifty young orchard, &c., near schools, churches, &c. Terms liberal.

For further particulars, apply to A. CUNNINGHAM, No. 28 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ¾ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depot. The dwelling house, an elegant structure, 2 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian tower. It contains 10 rooms, besides a kitchen and cellar; gas, water-closet and bath-room, with hot and cold water, drain water and speaking tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, and barn, stables, chicken-yard, &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. H. CORN, No. 32 William-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE SUBSCRIBER at Astoria, on the bank of the river, quite near the steamboat landing. The location is healthy; the house, which is partially furnished, will accommodate a large family. There is on the ground a variety of fine ornamental, and the choicest fruit trees in full bearing; a hot-house stocked with plants; an ice-house filled; a laundry building, with sleeping apartments, and other requisite buildings. The garden is large and now seeded. A portion of the adjacent farming land would, if required, also be let. Apply to RYAN K. STEVENS, No. 126 Water-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Eastchester, one mile from the New-Haven Railroad Depot at Mount Vernon; thirty minutes from the City; modern house, two stories, basement, and attic, and carriage house, all in the best condition; fruit, flowers, and ornamental trees, well shaded, near the Episcopal and Methodist churches, and good schools; salt water bathing on the premises; price, $3,000, or $300 per year. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 727 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At White Plains, Westchester, N. Y.—In part furnished; rent moderate, for 5 months, or to 1st of April next. House 3 stories (of brick,) with wings; beautifully located within sight and a few minutes' walk of the depot; distant from 26th-st. Station, 1 hour; about 5 acres of land, barn, and out-buildings. Apply on the premises, or to E. W. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I.

TO LET—A MODEL PLACE AT METUCHIN, four miles this side of New Brunswick, N. J., three minutes walk from depot, with five acres of rich land. The house, cottage style, is situated in the centre of, say one acre, covered with evergreen trees, laid out with taste as a flower-garden, with nearly every variety of fruit of the choicest kind; barn, carriage house and hennery; also, a small lake, containing more or less fish. This property can be had at the low price of $300 per annum. Apply to THOMAS J. FORD, No. 37 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEW-ROCHELLE.—A commodious and convenient dwelling house in perfect order, large barn and out-houses, together with three acres of first-rate land, garden, &c., situated on the Pelham Road, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent islands; within five minutes' walk of the Neptune House steamboat landing, and ten minutes' drive of the Railroad station. For further particulars apply to R. W. GULAGER, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, for the Summer; one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad; 8 rooms, bath, water-closet, stable, &c., all in good order; 2½ acres land; beautifully and healthfully situated on high ground overlooking the Hudson. Terms moderate to the right person. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, with carriage house, stable and three acres, at Sing Sing. The dwelling is spacious, finished in the finest style, with gas and other improvements; has splendid river and mountain views, and is ten minutes walk from depot. Possession immediately. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW and just newly painted, with large garden, pleasantly situated on a retired street in the village of Flushing, L. I., six minutes' walk from Railroad depot. Communication almost hourly. Desirable location for a small family, and perfectly healthy. Rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—SUPERIOR FARM, 90 acres, ½ mile from River, of which it has a fine view, 1 mile from Staatsburgh depot, 5 from Hyde Park. Dwelling with 12 rooms, barn, sheds, cow-house, &c. Crops nearly all in. Plenty of fruit and shade, brook and springs. For sale very low and only $800 down. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MELROSE, THREE LOTS OF ground, desirably situated together on the corner of a street; each lot is 50 feet front by 100 feet deep, known on the map as Nos. 183, 184, and 185; they are well fenced and planted with trees; also a well of water on the ground. Apply to THOS. W. WEATHERED, No. 117 Prince st., first floor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY handsome country residence, at Staten Island; very beautifully located on the Shore Road, with several acres of land in good cultivation. This property will be exchanged for New-York City property, with a good proportion of cash, if desired. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,613 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO-STORY frame house; also, a large garden already planted, and in order for the season, in the beautiful town of New-Rochelle, within forty minutes ride of this City. Steamboats are running daily and Sundays. Inquire of J. B. ROBINSON, Main-st., New-Rochelle.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEBECK village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE in the country, situated at Sloatsburg, on the Erie Railroad, about 30 miles from New-York City. A desirable location for City Boarders. Apply to JOHN QUACKENBUSH, at No. 24 Cedar-st., or to CHARLES D. WOOD, at Sloatsburg.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON, A dwelling with eight rooms, very pleasantly situated, a few minutes' walk from depot and landing. Rent per annum $200, or $150 for the season. Apply to C. W. THOMAS, at Hastings, or at 316 Pearl-st., New-York.

FORT WASHINGTON—TO LET—TWO PRETTY cottage-houses, one of which is furnished, with large stable, fine river scenery, &c., near the depot, and at moderate prices. For details apply to THOMAS J. STEWART, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON the Hudson River, at Riverdale. Apply to WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET.

ICE-CREAM SALOON, RESTAURANT, &c.—To rent, for a term of years, premises adjoining the new Opera House, in Brooklyn. The demands of the public require the prompt establishment of a first-class business of this kind in this vicinity, and this location, so central and eligible, will command a large remunerative trade excelled by few business positions in New-York. Being opposite the Post-office, City Hall, Bank, Insurance Company, at the junction of the City Railroads, it presents many attractions for investment. Apply to JAMES W. SMITH, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 535 Broadway. The first loft is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 5 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to W. M. TAYLOR, No. 535 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 169 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIRST class dwelling, No. 37 Mansfield-place, 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. This house has all the modern improvements; is in a handsome neighborhood, and within one minutes' walk of the cars. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,837 Broadway, or upon the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., entrance on Warren-st., suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS SMALL HOUSE, NO. 200 West 23d st., high stoop, and all the modern improvements.

Also for sale, at Mount Vernon, a house with outbuildings and one acre of ground, all in good order. Inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 20 12th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 25, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 19 windows in each; store No. 206 William-st., the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 112 Nassau-st. for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE No. 177 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. House in fine order. The present occupant leaves for the country, and will sell any or all the furniture, &c., if desired. Will rent house low to a good tenant. Inquire of S. K. LANE, No. 63 Broad-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 20½ East 29th-st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas fixtures, Croton water, range, stationary wash-tubs, bath-room, &c.; rent $600. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

$350—FOR RENT—THE LOWER PART OF A first-class, brown-stone front house, No. 183 West 20th-st., consisting of two basements, two parlors, and four rooms on third floor; house contains all the modern improvements. Inquire of W. H. [illegible], No. 1,333 Broadway, corner of 35th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE ENGlish basement house No. 145 East 13th-st., near 3d-av. The house is commodious and contains every convenience. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement house No. [illegible], fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Hudson and West sts.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH 5 acres in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first-rate condition; hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to J. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET—A VERY CONVENIENT HOUSE, COTtage style, with court yard full of shade-trees, beautifully situated on Oxford st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av.; double lot in the rear. Rent $350. Apply to JONES & FERGUSON, No. 37 Broad-st., from 9 to 10 A. M., or 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house contains the modern improvements, and is very eligibly situated. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK house at No. 21 West Baltic-st., near Court-st., South Brooklyn. Rent $450. Inquire of H. STEPHENSON, at No. 383 Broome-st., or No. 2 Pine-st., of J. BRAINERD, New-York.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; Also, the 4-story house No. 40 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 5 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE NO. 81 NASSAU st., until now occupied by Samuel Osgood, Auctioneer, with basement. Also, offices in same building. Apply to E. FERRIS, Bootmaker, No. 62 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 19TH-st., near 9th-av. For terms inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM WITHOUT BOARD.—Apply at No. 53 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

TO RENT—FOR A GENTEEL, FIRST-CLASS private boarding-house, a 4-story brown-stone front dwelling house, one door from 5th-av., on 31st-st. None but first-class parties need apply. S. W. BENEDICT, Northwest corner of Broadway and 33th-st.

HALL TO LET—75 BY 61 FEET, ON THE 3d floor of Nos. 341 and 343 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., for musical rehearsals or other evening use, or for Sabbath services to proper parties. Terms reasonable for anything permanent. Inquire in the piano-forte warerooms on the premises.

TO PLUMBERS, UPHOLSTERERS OR OTHERS wishing a store and shop room.—Store No. 123 Bowery, with a 3 story rear building, to let or lease. Apply to C. V. ANDERSON, No. 161 Allen-st., from 12 to 1, or after 7 P. M.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th av.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house, beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hickville depot on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 32 Exchange-place, New-York, or JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 64 ACRES, well improved, beautifully situated on Rahway River, one and a half miles from Rahway, equal distance from Union Landing. Fare, by steamboat to New-York, 10 cents. Upon the place are several fine springs and groves of shade trees. Also, a prepared beach for laying out oysters, yielding from $100 to $300 yearly, with abundant oysters for family use. Muck upon the place sufficient to enrich the whole farm. House old; good barn and wagon-house. For further information, inquire of WM. J. VALENTINE, No. 60 East 16th st., or WM. DEVOE, upon the premises.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FARM HANDsomely situated, near New-York City, containing from 100 to 200 acres, in a good state of cultivation, well fenced and watered, divided into meadow, plow and woodland, and well-stocked with fruits. The dwelling must be commodious and well built, and all the necessary outbuildings must be of a substantial character. The buyer would not object to purchase the stock with the farm. Address G. & H., Box No. 193 Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FOR CASH—A HOUSE AND LOT ON 5d, 6th or 8th avs. Also, property on Broadway, between 14th and 30th sts. Also, a house and lot between 14th and 28th sts., 4th and 6th avs., in exchange for vacant lots. Apply to E. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 332 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO IN	
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER ST., Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

SEWELL, FERRIS & COMPANY, BANKERS, Dealers in bank-notes, specie, land-warrants and exchange, have removed to the office lately occupied by Messrs. VanVleck, Read & Drexel, No. 27 Wall-st. Collections made with promptness on all points in the United States and Canada. Office of the Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., NO. 25 WALL-ST., buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER-STREET, Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

JOHN E. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. DRAFTS issued for large or small amounts, PAYABLE IN EVERY CITY and TOWN in the United States.

Office of the American Guano Co., New-York, May 12, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, AT the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected trustees for the ensuing year:

C. S. Marshall,	D. R. Stanford,
James R. Whiting,	Wm. H. Webb,
James T. Sanford,	Thomas M. Shepard,
Hobart Ford,	Samuel A. Rollo,
Adam Stodart.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. S. MARSHALL was chosen President and D. R. STANFORD Vice-President, unanimously. JAMES S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Albany Northern Railroad will be held at the office of Mann & Bodman, Attorneys, No. 29 Wall-st. (Jauncey Court,) on MONDAY, May 16, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to make preliminary arrangements for the sale and purchase of the said Road on the 26th May, inst., on the foreclosure of said Mortgage.

The attendance of all the parties interested is particularly desired. MANN & BODMAN, May 12, 1859. Attorneys for Bondholders.

LAKE ONTARIO, AUBURN, AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lake Ontario, Auburn, and New-York Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors, will be held at the Western Exchange, in the city of Auburn, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1859. Poll will be open at 2 P. M., and close at 4 P. M. April 26, 1859. JOHN C. KAYSER, Secretary.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, May 12, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

MILWAUKEE CITY GAS-LIGHT STOCK—FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR SALE.—Pays ten per cent. annually (five per cent. January and July) at the Phenix Bank, New-York. Five per cent. will accrue and be paid July 1. JOHN E. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. Also for sale, various other City Gas Light Stocks.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman-st., on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., 20th May inst.

$3,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage for five years, on first-class Brooklyn property, ($8,000.) Address Box No. 3,2[illegible] New-York Post-office.

$215,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Apply to EUGENE THOMSON, Stock Broker, No. 37 William-st.

$2,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage for a term of years on improved City property worth double the amount. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 187 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 16th inst. By order, C. W. [illegible], Cashier.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRESCH'S Show-case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TRANSPORTATION OF STORES.—NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1859.—Proposals, sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for freight," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, Wednesday, May 18, 1859, for the transportation of 1,000 barrels, more or less, of Government stores, from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, to the port of Hong Kong, China, there to be delivered to the United States Naval Storekeeper on shore, or to the senior Naval officer present. The offers must state the price asked per barrel without distinction between wet and dry; and each barrel or two half barrels of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, sugar, butter, beans, molasses, vinegar or whisky, will be considered and paid for as a barrel, whether it be a whisky barrel or a barrel of smaller capacity. All other packages to be estimated at the rate of 5½ cubic feet to a barrel, whatever they may contain; and in the measurement of all casks other than barrels, the same will be deducted. No primage to be allowed. Payments to be made by any Navy Agent in the United States, to be selected by the bidder, and designated in the charter party within thirty days after producing satisfactory evidence of the delivery of the cargo. The vessel must stand A No. 1, and be a first-class copper ship, and pass the usual inspection by such persons as may be appointed by the Commandant of the Yard at Brooklyn, and be at the Yard immediately, ready to receive the freight; and if not presented for examination within three days after being notified of her acceptance, the Department will consider itself at liberty to offer the freight to the next lowest bidder, or to make such arrangements as may best subserve the public interest. The vessel, after taking the freight on board, to have immediate dispatch for the port of her destination. GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, April 30, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until Wednesday, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase by the Corporation, of real estate, for the use of the Fire Department, as follows:

Lot for Engine Co. No. 33, to be located within the following boundaries: 17th and 23d sts., 3d and 5th avs.

Lot for Engine Co. No. 41, to be located between [illegible], Attorney, Delancey and Broome sts.

Lot for Hose Co. No. 4, to be located between [illegible], Attorney, Rivington and Broome sts.

Lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 11, to be located between Scammel, Clinton, Henry and Division sts.

Lot for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3, to be located between Fourth, Thompson and Bleecker sts. and 6th-av.

Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered, giving location and dimensions; also, the character of improvements, if any. Payments will be made in cash, on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all proposals if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation shall require it. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—AT the annual meeting of the Academy, held May 11, ASHER B. DURAND was reelected President for the ensuing year. Mr. T. S. Cummings having declined a reelection to the office of Vice President, and Mr. F. W. Edmonds to the office of Treasurer, Charles C. Ingham was chosen Vice-President, and Thomas S. Cummings Treasurer. T. Addison Richards was reelected Corresponding Secretary, and J. B. Stearns Recording Secretary.

The officers, with Messrs. George A. Baker, J. W. Casilear, F. W. Edmonds, Henry Peters Gray, Thomas P. Rossiter, and Arthur F. Tait, form the Council elect.

A. D. Shattuck and Louis R. Mignot, from the Associates, were appointed to serve with the Council as the Committee of Arrangements for the next Annual Exhibition.

The following Associates were made Academicians: Wm. Oliver Stone, Chas. F. Blauvelt, Louis R. Mignot, and James U. Hart.

The following Artists were made associates: H. A. Loop, Launt Thompson, T. H. Hotchkiss, J. B. Bristol, Eastman Johnson, David Johnson, and A. F. Bellows. By order. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, 1859.

Office of the Clerk of Arrears, New City Hall Park, May 4, 1859.

ARREARS OF TAXES.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that pursuant to law and under direction of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, the undersigned will (as soon as the advertisement can be prepared) proceed to advertise for sale, the lands and tenements situate in the City and County of New-York upon which the taxes of the years 1852, 1853 and 1854 respectively remain unpaid. Taxpayers in arrears for those years are requested to make immediate payment, and thereby save additional expense. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 6, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented as is hereby required.—Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1858. CHARLES K. CORSON, JONATHAN BEERS, Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

PILOTS.—MASTERS OF VESSELS WOULD VERY greatly oblige the Pilot Commissioners by requiring each pilot, as they board their vessel, either inward or outward, to show their license (noting particularly the date thereof, as they are issued yearly) ere the charge of their vessel is given up to them.

There have been a number of licenses revoked, and the Commissioners learn that vessels are being occasionally piloted by parties not licensed. Vessels employing such persons are liable, under the law, to a fine of one hundred dollars, which will be rigidly enforced. By order, F. PERKINS, Sec'y.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet at the Office of the Board of Aldermen, No. [illegible] City Hall, on MONDAY, May 16, 1859, at [illegible] o'clock P. M. All persons interested or opposed to the assessment for regulating 4th-av., between [illegible] sts., or others having petitions before said Committee, are invited to be present. THOS. STEPHENS, HENRY W. GENET, GEORGE STARR, Com. on Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Sewers of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Board. All parties having any business before said Committee are respectfully requested to attend. WM. J. PECK, JOHN J. BRADLEY, GEO. STARR, Committee.

Receiver of Taxes' Office, New-York, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—ALL TAXES on Real Estate for the year 1858 not paid on or before the 31st of May, will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears on the 1st day of June for collection. JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 34 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report		$5,188,983 42
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852		27,431 67
Total		$5,161,551 75
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premiums	$263,734 56	
For Interest	3,701 35	267,505 91
Total		$5,429,057 66
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,015 00	
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13,792 34	
Paid for Annuities	3,196 34	
Paid for Commissions	11,090 59	
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.	$16,320 90	155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859		$5,263,591 89
Which are invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,148 68	
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,062,315 50	
Amount due from Agents	16,126 71	5,263,591 89
Amount as above	$5,263,591 89	
Add interest accrued and not due	140,000 00	
Deferred premiums, (estimate)	125,000 00	
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20,000 00	
Total	$5,548,591 89	

Claims unpaid, $51,000.

Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859	10,993
Issued during the quarter	438
Total	11,431
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead	171
Policies in force May 1, 1859	11,260

Of which 10,587 are for the whole life.
Of which 200 are Endowment Policies.
Of which 473 Term Policies.

Net increase for the quarter in Policies	267
Viz: in Life Policies	277
Endowment Policies	21
	298
Decrease in Term Policies	31
	[illegible]
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase	$3,183 [illegible]

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM. BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART,	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 18 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 85 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the insured, in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared [illegible] hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating [illegible].

All persons who may have [illegible].

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, accrues to the Company. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, [illegible] APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE [illegible]. D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, April 4, 1859, Trains will leave [illegible] ... for Williams Bridge ... Mail Train for Albany ... for White Plains ... for Dover Plains ... [illegible] WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing March 28, 1859. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and Thirty-first sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leave Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:15, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 2:30, 4:45 and 6:45 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 20 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—APRIL 18, 1859.—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Monday, the 13th day of June, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 2, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859. RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation, And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—JOHN E. DUNHAM, Plaintiff, against CHARLES GRIFFEN and ELIZABETH, his wife, Egbert Scudder and Mary M., his wife, William S. [illegible], Assignee of Charles Griffen and Egbert Scudder, composing the firm of Griffen & Scudder, for the benefit of creditors, and John A. Clussman, Defendants.—To the Defendant Charles Griffen: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 39 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 28, 1859. DAVID J. CHATFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of April, 1859. ap23-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—DAVID REA and HUGH S. POLLOCK against JOHN LEVI.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. [illegible] Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 13th day of February, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, New-York, March 22, 1859. ap6-law6wS* ISAAC VAN WINKLE, Plff's Atty.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. JOHN VAN VLECK, of the City of New-York, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published April 22, 1859. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Henry Hilton, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, at the chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of July, 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts. ap22-law10w* E. MORE, Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF [illegible] B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HUGH FITZPATRICK, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Greenwood & Tucker, Counsellors-at-Law, No. 236 Fulton-st., Halsey's Buildings, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 15, 1858. MARY FITZPATRICK, Administratrix of Hugh Fitzpatrick, deceased. n22-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SAUNDERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at No. 7 Astor House, Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1859. ADAM SAUNDERS, JOHN SAUNDERS, Executors. f12-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at No. 58 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before Sept. 1, 1859.—Dated March [illegible], 1859. HARRISON PRICE, Administrator. m10-law6mS*

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS. PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859. Manufactured only by the Manufacturers, O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 61 and 63 Ann-st. And the patentee, MICHAEL PHELAN, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. [illegible] Fulton st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c. constantly on hand.

STEAMSHIPS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERsigned offer for sale the steamships FLORIDA, ALABAMA and AUGUSTA. They are about 1,300 tons each, built in this City by W. H. Webb, machinery at Novelty Works; are first-class ships. For particulars, apply at No. 13 Broadway, to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, Sailing Regularly as Advertised. CLIPPER OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 18. The Renowned Clipper Ship TWILIGHT, Gates, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 19 East River. This truly magnificent vessel is favorably known [illegible] and we think will readily command a preference over other vessels now loading. Her late passage [illegible] in 100 days, and the perfect [illegible] she delivered her cargo is well remembered [illegible] A No. 1, is in perfect order for the voyage [illegible]. Apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. [illegible] Building. Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on [illegible] of approved merchandise.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO. TO SAIL REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS. Clipper of SATURDAY, 21st May. ONLY NEW-YORK BUILT CLIPPER UP. The famous and celebrated A 1 New-York-built clipper ship "UNCOWAH," Kenny, Master, IS RECEIVING HER CARGO AT PIER [illegible] AND WILL PROMPTLY SAIL AS ABOVE. This elegant clipper was built by W. H. Webb, [illegible] especially for the San Francisco trade; her only passage from New-York was made in [illegible] days, delivering her cargo without a stain. Being very small (only 1000 tons) she will fill up in a few days. Shippers will please hand in their Bills of Lading as soon as they complete their engagements. SUTTON & CO., No. 88 South st., cor. Wall.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, WILL leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May [illegible], at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments, [illegible] the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." Price of Passage in second-cabin [illegible]. For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway. N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail June [illegible].

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, Carrying the U. S. Mail, Will sail, positively, SATURDAY, May [illegible], at 12 M., For BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen, at the following rates: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to GELPCKE, KENTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage [illegible] Second Cabin Passage [illegible] FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage [illegible] Second Cabin Passage [illegible]. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April [illegible]
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April [illegible]
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May [illegible]
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May [illegible]
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May [illegible]
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May [illegible]
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June [illegible]
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June [illegible]
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June [illegible]
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June [illegible]
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June [illegible]
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July [illegible]

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage $15 | Deck $6. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, [illegible] ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$[illegible]
To Mobile	25 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	[illegible]
To Montgomery, Ala.	25 00	To Columbia, S. C.	[illegible]
To Knoxville, Tenn.	25 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	[illegible]
To Charlotte, N. C.	20 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH. NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, will leave on SATURDAY, May 14, at 4 P. M., from Pier 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamer from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. [illegible] For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship PATAPSCO, L. H. LANGFIELD, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River on SATURDAY, May 14, at 4 o'clock P. M. [illegible] also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. [illegible] Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH AND RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain Parrish, will receive freight for the above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh forwarded via City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. Brownless, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, which leaves Liverpool May 14, (probably May 27.) Passage money to Nassau [illegible]. Passage money to Havana [illegible]. Passage money between Havana and Nassau [illegible]. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. JONES, Notary Public, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Warren st. [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 25 E. R. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Dinner on board. Freight taken, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Boston Railroad. Office No. 165 Beekman-st. GEO. W. [illegible], Agent.

DAILY LINE FOR RONDOUT, KINGSTON, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. Anderson, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:45 o'clock.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL, HAVERSTRAW AND SING SING.—The steamer AURORA, Captain [illegible], will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., [illegible] and Peekskill at 1 P. M., making the usual landings.

OPPOSITION—FARE REDUCED TO ALBANY.—Merchants' line from Robinson-st. pier daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. On SUNDAYS will make usual landings at 50 cents fare.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HORSES JUST ARrived from the country, 5 and 6 years old, kind and gentle; warranted sound; will go in single or double harness; parted with because the owner has no use for them. Apply at WILSON'S Livery stables, Mercer-st. between 4th-av. and University-place.

HORSES FOR SALE—THE ATTENTION OF any gentleman desirous to obtain a fine pair of perfectly sound and gentle carriage horses, is directed to the auction sale of EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., No. 24 Cedar-st., on Saturday next, May 14. See advertisement.

STYLE AND SPEED.—FOR SALE, A BAY horse, seven years old, kind and sound in single or double harness, long tail and mane, [illegible]. Call and see him at BROWN'S, No. [illegible] Madison-st., corner Rutger-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GRAY MARES, RISING 6 years old, 15½ hands high, sound and kind, [illegible] and stylish travelers. Apply at No. 101 Chambers-st. [illegible] Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THREE VERY FINE CARRIAGE horses, well matched and handsome, at No. [illegible]-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—[illegible] towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas. TUCKER & PADDOCK, Agents, No. 63 John-st., New-York.